REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,973.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Language, double the above.

All Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,347 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. WITHERS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	September 1874.	Leaves Tuticorin	September 1874.
„ Ratnagherry	4	„ Colombo	12
„ Vingoria	5	„ Galle	13
„ Goa	5	„ Negapatam	16
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	18
„ Cannanore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Visagapatam	22
„ Calicut	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	8	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Cochin	9	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppy	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1874.	September 1874.	Leave BUSSREH	September 1874.
„ Kurrachee	26		„ Mahomerah	16
„ Gwadur	30		„ Fao	17
„ Muscat	Sept. 2		„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	4		„ Linga	23
„ Linga	6		„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bahrein	8		„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	8		„ Gwadur	27
„ Fao	10		„ Kurrachee	Oct. 2
„ Mahomerah	10		Arrive BOMBAY	5
Leave BUSSREH	11			

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to KURRACHEE every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. HEMMANT, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "Burmah," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, early next month. The Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£15 0	Without food.
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6	
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7	

For further particulars, and for Freight or Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th Aug. 1874

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £28	2nd Class. £15	Deck. £8	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wine.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (steamship of Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, (Late A. B. Savory & Sons), MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.....Ss. 13d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. .....sg. d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

				£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6	0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6	0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	11 „	at 6	0	3	6	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6	0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6	0	3	12	0
4 Salt Spoons				1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6	0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5	0
				£87	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 200 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 28th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE (3,242 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed, for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,826 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indged to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

BY the s.s. HYDASPES, sailing on the 21st instant, and every alternate Week's Steamer thereafter, PASSENGERS will be BOOKED for BRINDISI, ANCONA and VENICE, but NOT for MALTA, GIBRALTAR, or SOUTHAMPTON.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Muslin, Scarfs, and Chintz.

2 cases coloured striped dhotics, 5 cases pugrics, 148 dozen coloured handkerchiefs, 1 case spring steamers and mother o'pearl, fancy goods, and children's toys.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND PEARL, DIAMOND, RUBY, AND EMERALD ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms by and with the consent of the Mortgagor and Mortgagee,

Gold ornaments called Bakia, Toolapatia, Chundunhar, Godavak, Salimo'rak, Butchavak, Churdi Hasli.

Gold Ornaments set with Pearls, Diamond, Emerald, and Rubies called Chin Akoti, Gulputia Rings, Cuncun, Poochi, Bajoobund.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Doongerie Cooli Street, in Mandvee, by order of Mr. Sewram Kooosalchund and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Veljee and Co.

549 dhoorias 12 boras	1 bale cotton.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND WEARING APPAREL, belonging to the Estate of the late Hajee Noor Mahomed Ahmed.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Hajee Vullee Hajee Noor Mahomed, the son of the abovenamed deceased (who has been authorized by W. E. Hart, Esq., the Commissioner appointed by the Court with the consent of all the parties interested, in the above Estate to sell the property belonging to the Estate and in his possession) the undermentioned moveable property belonging to above Estate, viz :—

Furniture consisting of Cupboards, Bedsteads, Chests Tables Chairs, Plated and Glass articles and Wearing Apparel, consisting of Silk Abba Gegas and Trousers with borders, goldlace prodered, Silk Scarfs, Cashmere Shawls, Silk Benares Shawls Cooking Utensils &c., &c.,

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties on Breach Candy Road, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Bulvantrao Bhaskar Josee pursuant to the power of sale contained in a Mortgage of the aforesaid properties.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises the properties hereunder specified in two lots TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August,—Lot No. 1 at 3 P.M., and Lot No. 2 at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling-house and out-offices standing thereon, situate on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Bhoolcshwar, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 6 and 679, containing by admeasurement 732 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Loodoo Nikoom, on the West by Breach Candy or Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the North partly by the house of the late Crushnee Sutarin Naikoon and partly by the house of the late Balcrushna Cashinathji, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 589, and in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Pallow and Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 85, containing by admeasurement 356 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Mussan Balcrushnaji, on the west by Pallow or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Shreeceutna Juggonathjee, and on the south by the house of Rameshunker Sunderjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 610, and occupied by Bhaiji Govi djee, a tenant to the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 11, Oak Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 11th day of August 1874.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Attorney for the Mortgagee.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder :—

200 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder : a quantity of Mill-Sawn Timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the seaside at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 8th day of Sept. inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sub-lit to Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of privately or otherwise) the following valuable property under the power of sale given in the Deed of Mortgage executed by the late Madhoba Hurrichundjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 20,412 square yards or thereabouts with the several messuages, Tenements, or dwelling houses, outhouses and premises, partly constructed standing thereon situate on the sea-side at Breach Candy in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of ground, messuages, and premises, are bounded on the north partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Hormusjee partly by the property now and formerly belonging to the late Dagoonath Mudhowjee, on or towards the south and east respectively by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, and on or towards the west by the Public Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CAT GUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
45 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
60 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 2 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 3,283 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. G. STEAD, will leave for China on THURSDAY, the 27th August, at noon, calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 25th August 1874, at 6 P.M.

T. F. GILL,
For Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th August 1874.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, well situated. Could be had for Four Months, from 1st September. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—SIXTH LIST.—The following SUBSCRIPTIONS have been received by the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, "Limited," towards the abovementioned FUND :—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	1,28,419 3 4
Subscriptions through the Deputy Collector, Nasseck		351 15 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto Kalagri		398 0 0
Ditto Ditto Secretary Famine Relief Fund Committee, Dharwar		103 15 0
Ditto Ditto Central Committee, Kattywar		100 0 0
Ditto Ditto Secretaries Relief Committee, Poona		650 0 0
Ditto Ditto Co lector of Kaira		278 0 0
Ditto Ditto Surrashee Branch		327 4 0
Ditto Ditto Political Spdt. Thurr and Parkur Districts, in Sind		2,186 15 10
Ditto Ditto Political Ag nt Kolapore and S. M. Country		411 0 0
Ditto Ditto Agent to the Governor Punch Mahals		8 0 0
Better late than never to contribute, &c		5 0 0
Dayan Sumpadak Subha		41 8 6
Secretary Lodge Eastern Star		25 0 0
B. A.		5 0 0
		1,33,298 14 5
Deduct— Refund allowed to Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee for the amount twice paid by him		101 0 0
Total subscriptions up to date		1,33,197 14 5

FINAL ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.
Remittances to Calcutta.	1,17,046 13 11		Subscriptions above	1,33,197 14 5
Ditto to Allahabad	15,000 0 0	1,32,046 13 11		
Charges for opening the 1st Public Meeting in Town Hall	255 8 0			
Advertisements, Notices, &c.	606 3 6			
Establishments	265 1 4			
Stamps on Cheques, Hoondies, Postages and Petty Expenses	24 3 8			
		1,151 0 6		
		Rs. 1,33,197 14 5		Rs. 1,33,197 14 5

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 21th August 1874.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT Chairman,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, Secretary,
Eastern India Famine Relief Fund Sub-Committee.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN, BECAUSE

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance ; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Council Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulations only, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at the Company's English rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid ; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance ; with the option for the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

The Table adopted is the NATIONAL ENGLISH LIFE Table, on this and the "Positive" calculations of rates for ages between 20 and 60 are based, because it is believed to express the value of human life more correctly than any table yet constructed.

With reference to the question of our Indian rates being too low, we have only to state that the following calculation proves them to be fully sufficient for all such claims. A man of 20 next birthday, effects an Assurance with the Positive for Rs. 1,000, payable at his death ; Premiums, in 5 Annual Payments ; Sum payable, Rs. 21-4-7 per year for Life Office will require no more payments from A. Under the Positive system, 20 per cent. of A's Premiums will be put in the Office for Expenses and Profits, and the remaining 80 per cent. invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest. By the time A has ceased to pay Premiums to the Office, there will be Rs. 410-7-4 invested towards payment of the Assurance, and held by the Official Trustee Custodian of the "Bombay Life Fund."

Thus—The Fund at end of the First Year at 4 per cent. compound interest will be ... Rs. 75 12 6
Ditto Second Year 154 9 6
Ditto Third Year 236 8 11
Ditto Fourth Year 321 12 10
Ditto Fifth Year in Government Paper with Official Trustee ... 410 7 4

The next question to be considered is this,—Seeing that the Life Fund will have already derived from A's payments Rs. 410-7-4 in 5 years, in how many more years will this sum, if put out to compound interest at four per cent., realize a further amount of Rs. 589-8-8, the exact sum wanted to make up the Assurance.

Thus—	Rs.	Civil Yrs. M.	Military. Yrs. M.
Rs. 410 7 4	In hand	24	28 6
„ 180 8 8	Required	27	8 37 8
Rs. 1,000 0 0	The Sum Assured—		
Difference in favour of the Positive—		6	8 0 10

The answer is, in 22 years 8 months.

From the date, therefore, of A's joining the office, to the time that his payments of premium, turned over at compound interest, have reached Rs. 1,000, he has lived 27 years 8 months, and the Positive, as far as it is concerned, does not require him to live any longer, as his money has already realized what the Company, or rather the Bombay Life Fund, is liable for.

The only one remaining point now for consideration is,—What is A's "mean duration" of life in India ?

Accordance to Mr. Actuary Brown's investigations in 1871 on the mortality prevailing amongst Europeans in India, an Assurant of the age of 20 has a "*mean duration*" of 34 years 4 months if a Civilian, and of 28 years 6 months if a Military man, so that the Positive, especially in the case of "Civil" expectation, is well within the mark. *Thus*—

Mr. Actuary Brown gives A to live.....34
The Positive gives A to pay in 27

We are thus enabled to arrange Life Assurance transactions on a really equitable and sound basis—that is, to charge a fair and graduated rate of premium for each year of age ; and by altogether ignoring the harsh system of policy-lapsing, and substituting for it the principle of giving every assurer a definite proportion of the sum assured for each premium paid as an unconditional property, we realize a thoroughly equitable system of Life Assurance, under which every assurer derives full value for all sums paid as premiums, the effect of which on the public generally, when the system is understood, will be to render Life Assurance infinitely more acceptable, and consequently more extensively adopted than it has hitherto been, and corresponding-ly profitable to the Company.

THE POSITIVE PLAN succeeds in making the Assurance Contract clear, secure, and as little burdensome to the assured as possible ; by avoiding all useless and unfair conditions—by setting apart in trust a sufficient portion of the premiums and other assets in Government Securities to meet claims as they fall due—by accepting moderate premiums for a limited number of years, or spreading the payments over a longer period, as may best suit the convenience of assurers—by allowing the assured the use, according to his necessities, of a large part of the premiums—and by making the Assurance transferable without trouble or expense through the medium of the Positive Note, which, like a Bank Note, passes from hand to hand without endorsement or other formality.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED

In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
OF
THE ENTIRE ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1874,
WILL BE REPEATED THE MOST ASTOUNDING MECHANICAL
DECEPTION OF THE AGE,
THE WONDERFUL CABINET, BOX, AND HAND-CUFF TRICKS,

Now creating so profound a sensation in London, will be produced precisely as performed BY MESSRS. MASKELYNE AND COOKE, AND DR. LYNN, AT THE

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,

who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated SPIRITUALISTIC THAUMATURGISTS OF THE AGE.

Those wonderful delusions have been mystifying London for the past 12 months, and are still unaccounted for.

"NOTHING SINCE THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS

Ever created such profound astonishment" (says the *London Times*.)

The effects produced are seemingly allied to the supernatural. A box is placed upon the stage, and any one is at liberty to closely inspect the same. One of the performers is then put inside the box, which is next carefully locked by any gentleman present, the latter retaining possession of the key. The public are further at liberty to cord the box, using any kind of knot they choose. And lastly, these knots may be sealed. The cabinet is now brought to the front, and the box, with the performer inside, is placed into the receptacle for the same in the cabinet. In a few minutes the public are permitted to open the cabinet, take out the box, break the seals, untie the knots, and unlock the lock, when, much to their astonishment and consternation, they will find the gentleman who had been so carefully locked up *non est*.

The hand-cuff trick is equally clever and astonishing. A member of the Police Force will be requested to bring a pair of his regulation hand-cuffs and apply the same in the usual manner to Mr. CARSON's wrists ; the latter will free himself from his fetters in less than half a minute.

Mr. CARSON, during his recent trip to London, visited Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE and Dr. LYNN'S Entertainments, and was so much impressed with the *expose* of the strange manifestations generally attributed to spiritualism he then saw, that he determined to purchase the right of exhibition of the same marvellous feats in India. In addition to the usual Programme of

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

these illustrations of so-called spiritualism will be exhibited for the first time. Intending visitors will do well to book seats in advance to secure prominent places, and thus have a good view of the startling effects produced, far more marvellous than any of themes that have before been produced in EUROPE and AMERICA, and been described

"PSYCHIC FORCE."

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Instrumental Overture (Operatic) ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—Italian a A'gieri—
Rossini ..... Vocal Quintette.
Song and Quintette—Dreaming of Angels ..... Mr. J. C. Talbot & Co.
Comic—The Jolly Little Niggar ..... Harry Leslie.
Ballad—Eileen Alanah ..... Mr. W. Hogarth.
Comic—I Know something ..... Dave Carson.
Ballad—Kiss me, Mother I did ..... Mr. G. R. Henri.
Song—Hark ! the Drum ..... Mr. G. Norville.
Vocal Quartette—*Vineta*—FRANZ ABT...Messrs. Norville, Henri, Pearce, and Hogarth.

FINALE.

THE ANVIL CHORUS,
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

The Two Virginny Nerves ..... Harry Leslie and G. H. Henri.
Duet—All's Well ..... Messrs. Norville and Hogarth.

SELECTIONS FROM EMINENT AUTHORS,
MR. AND MRS. J. O. PIERCE.

Mr. Harry Leslie will enlighten the audience upon the HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
(Students invited to attend—at the usual rates.)

AN OPERATIC REHEARSAL.

Signora (Oyster) Patti ..... Mr. J. C. Talbot
Herr Big Brudder ..... Dave Carson.
Impresario ..... Mr. G. Norville.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH A COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,
THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT.

Captain Frizzle ..... Harry Leslie.
Bailiffs ..... Messrs. Pearce and Norville.
Ephraim—the Tobblesome Servant.. Dave Carson.

INTRODUCING
THE WONDERFUL BOX, CABINET, AND HAND CUFF ILLUSION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, Half Price to Dress Circle only

Doors open at 8 o'clock : Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager ..... MR. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director ..... MR. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. Price Re. 1—Original Price Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ss. ARIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are required to SEND IN BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

NOTICE.

COCOANUT-DAY.—In consequence of the extension and fencing in of the B. B & C. I Railway Line as far as Colaba, the Hindoo Public are informed that it will be difficult for them to have access to the Sea-shore at Col

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 24TH AUGUST 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports nil. In New York Mid Uplands has declined to 16½ cents., and futures are also ⅛c. per lb. lower.

CONSOLS opened at 92½; French Rentes at 99½; Bar Silver at 58d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning showed considerable firmness, the whole of the Banks being willing sellers of 6 months' sight at 1s. 10½d., but in the afternoon one or two of the Banks declined to go on at the rate, and to that extent the feeling is easier. For Credits there has been some enquiry on the part of houses, but the amount offering is extremely limited, and we have not heard of any transactions; nominal quotations are 1s. 10 7/16d. for 3 months' and 1s. 10⅝d. for 6 months' sight; Document Bills 1|16 higher. On Calcutta sales of 60 days' sight paper to a moderate extent are reported at ¼ discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Saturday's rates, private telegrams from Calcutta being also without change. Fours have been sold in amount at Rs. 103¾, and we quote Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 22nd instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	7,84,060
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,04,726
Deposits	Dec.	,,	11,65,286
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	1,11,953
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	22,140
Loans	Inc.	,,	1 89,970
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	2,15,251
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,21,353
Cash Balance	Dec.	,,	9,41,917

The transactions in SHARES to-day have been very limited and rates show no material change.

COTTON is very quiet, no purchases on European account being reported. Prices are nominally unaltered.

FREIGHTS continue dull both by steam and sail. Rates have been done in the Boadicea (s.s.) at £2-1-3, and for the "King Arthur" (s.s.) £2 is asked. By the "Boldon" £2-2-6 would have been accepted.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a moderate business doing at previous values. In Grey Cloths the enquiry runs chiefly on 7lbs. and 8¼lbs. Shirtings and 3lbs. Madapollams. For Turkey Red Cambrics of low quality there is a moderate demand.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
12,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	777 x.d.
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	510 x d.
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	315
40,000	121½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	409 xd.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of Indir.	126
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
100	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,910
320	2,000	all	..	Bhowruggur M. & P. Co	2,100
700	1,000	all	70 p.a.	Bombay United	1,645
1,400	100	110	25*	Broach Mills	269
900	1,000	200	..	Colaba Spinning	1,035
2,500	2,500	all	9½ p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,375
1,500	1,25	all	..	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,415
1,500	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,480
700	1,000	all	..	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,710
750	1,000	all	6 p.a.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,515
500	1,000	1,000	..	Khandesh Spinning	1,380
1,200	1,250	1,000	..	Madras Spinning	1,150
350	1,000	550	..	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
800	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
2,000	1,000	all	193 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,965
2,250	1,250	all	340*	Oriental	3,950 xd
650	1,250	250	..	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
200	1,000	1,000	150 p.a.	Soondercbas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	25	3½ p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd August, compared with the statement issued on 15th August:—

LIABILITIES.	15th Aug. Rs.	22nd Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000	
Do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,40,125	
Do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,26,675	
	74,86,115	74,86,800
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,5,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	51,51,175	59,76,2 5
Do. do. do. at Branches	13,29,856	16,33,581
Other Deposits	1,40,94,712	1,29,23,426
Fixed Deposits	28,611	28,778
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,18,141	5,61,174
	Rs. 3,04,08,475	3,01,23,858
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,52,784	54,64,737
Guaranteed Debentures of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandize	2,10,863	9,53,033
Loans, on Security of do. do.	22,87,760	24,68,5 0
Current Accounts, overdrawn	493	6,170
Bills Discounted	1,06,10,370	1,05,65,821
Stamps	5,426	5,384
Head Stock	Rs. 3,05,675	
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,000	
	3,90,675	3,90,675
Bullion	4,07,674	5,29,987
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,03,81,998	94,39,704
Cash and Currency Notes	Rs. 3,04,08,475	3,01,23,858

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N Co's s. s. BURMAH, 680 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Kurrachee (August 21st) with fifteen deck passengers and the following cargo:—90 bales wool, 4 bags cumburrah, 3 bundles pistachionuts, 8 packages skins and 1 package pearls.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. TRAVANCORE, 1,185 tons, Captain C. Anderson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mail, Mr. James S. Root as passenger for Hongkong and the following cargo:—1,803¼ chests opium, 1,034 bales cotton, 72,700 lbs. twist, 11¾ cwts ivory and sundries.

THE ship TYNEMOUTH, 1,175 tons, Captain Cowley, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from London (May 22nd) brought Mr. G. Young as passenger, and 30 cases champagne, 52 casks stout, 61 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases padlocks, 12 packages ironware, 35 casks beer, 250 packages merchandize, and some packages machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's s. s. FLORA, 891 tons, Captain P. Marcovich, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Trieste (August 1st) calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden via the Canal with the following cargo:—13 packages ironware, 2 cases beads, 28 packages colour 2 cases cologne, 1 box specie, 45 packages beer, 131 packages paper, 2 cases clocks, 2 cases lamps, 17 cases glassware, 92 bales twist, 6 cases medicine, 5 cases essence, 25 cases milk, 10 cases machinery and 17 casks weight. From Constantinople, 32 packages glassware. From Port Said, 1 case tobacco.

THE S.S. ARIEL, 723 tons, Captain W. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (July 22nd) calling at Port Said and Suez via the Canal, with a cargo of 127 packages piece goods, 212 bales twist, 67 casks fire clay, 62 cases tobacco, 5,816 bars and 3,012 bundles iron, 2,240 bundles iron hoops, 25 kegs lead-ore, 28 packages wire, 75 barrels alum, 6 cases sprits, 40 fountains, 100 tons coals, 16 packages iron ware, 45 cases wine and spirits, and many other packages machinery and merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. KHEDIVE, 2,092 tons, Captain J. D. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta (August 11th) via Galle, with China Mail and the following passengers:—Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. C. Roberts, Mr. Nowrojee Pallanjee, and six lascars. She brought the following cargo:—12 packages gold, 1 box treasure, 1 box specie, 1,763 packages tea, 646 packages silk, 54 packages silk piece goods, 1 package wine, 1 box velvet, 45 packages glass bangles, 2 packages drums, 25 cases cassia, 26 boxes china roots, 12 boxes china ware, 2 boxes white copper, 2 boxes tin leaves, 13 cases vermillion, 3 cases silk goods, 1 box oil-painting, 1 box slippers, 3 slabs spelter, 1 case gold thread, 4 baskets mangostein, and 6 packages piece goods, and 400 bales cotton, 158 packages coffee, and 140 packages goods, will be carried in the same bottom for Venice and Marseilles.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Flora (s)	Marcovich	Trieste. Aug. 1.
23	Ariel (s)	Brown	Liverpool, July 22.
	Khedive (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Aug. 11.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Aug. 21.
24	Scotsra (s)	Withers	Calcutt., July 30.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Travancore (s)	Anderson	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Flora, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Schooner Affton, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
20 Marmion ..... Burges.....London, May 19.

DEPARTURE.

20 Alsace et Lorraine... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
22 John Tennant (s) ... . London.

DAILY IMPORTS—24TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 10 cases cotton thread, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 2 cases thread, Feedally Abdoolally.
Ithuriel s, 1,119 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Carmarthenshire, 20 packages soap, Rustomjee Borabjee and Co; 20 cases sulphuric acid, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
King Arthur s, 250 barrels alum, Morarjee Natha; 40 casks firecl.y, Reptoola Allibhoy and Co.
Callirhoe, 4 packages glassware, Fuckeer Bharmul.
Hydaspes s, 100 cases medoc, C. E. Mitchell and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 75 cases vermouth, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Asia s, 15 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co.
Persia s, 100 cases brandy, The L. A and Co.
India s, 75 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co; 100 cases brandy, C. E. Mitchell and Co; 25 cases medoc and 25 cases brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 111 cases brandy, Hormusjee Rustomjee; 59 cases dantzick, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 300 cases brandy, and 30 cases champagne, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhai.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian More, 300 bales rags, Hormusjee Pestonjee.
Boldon, 3000 bales jute ends, and 101 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 300 bags linseed, Knoop and Co.
Boadicea s, 62 bales cotton, Khooseal Harridass and Co; 125 bales cotton, Assur Veerjee; 60 bales cotton, Sewlall Motelall; 80 bales wool, Khakeebhoy Nanjee; 33 bales wool, Lodhabhoy Khakee; 31 bales wool, Curseondass Nensey; 59 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 80 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Gocouldass; 30 bales wool and 48 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 385 bags galls, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 1,333 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,800 bags linseed, and; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 32 bags wheat, Essabhoy Ahmed; 65 bags gallingal, Curseondass Nensey; 4 packages ivory, Jairnas Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive, s, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 22 cases mother o'P. shells, C. N. Gomes and Co; 206 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Excelsior, s, 6,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 15 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George, 500 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora s, 1,000 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s, 8 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 14 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 16 chests opium, Geelray Singaney; 24 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 20½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, Gulbray Koonjlal; 4 chests opium, Kadarnath Baldevdass; 13 chests opium, Shriram Dowlutram; 12 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosain Sons and Co; 23 chests opium, Tranchund Lachminaron; 3 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 6 chests opium; Nursey Kessowjee & Co.
Columbian, s, 6 cases peacock feathers; Rapoobhoy Bogah; 11 packages fishmaws & 12 packages sharkfins, Mehrallibhoy Dama; 341 cwts sandal wood, Merwanjee Maneckjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 40 chests opium, Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody; 17 chests opium, Ghirmram Juraz; 13 chests opium, Ramrukh Premsookh; 13½ chests opium, Goolraj Singaney; 12 chests opium, Dhunraz Chimunlal; 11½ chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 10 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

August—1874.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	29·711	29·692	29·691	29·750	29·796	29·741	29.761
Temperature of the Air	80·4	81·0	81·1	79·6	80·5	78·8	81·5
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·0	77·3	77·2	77·3	77·1	76·5	78·0
Dew Point	75·8	76·0	75·7	76·2	75·9	75·7	76·7
Relative Humidity of Air	0·869	0·848	0·840	0·865	0·860	0·902	0·858
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·0	6·0	6·8	7·2	6·6	7·2	6·4
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	83·4	83·7	84·4	83·1	83·2	81·6	84·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	76·4	77·7	78·0	78·1	77·0	76·8	77·5
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 378	Miles. 363	Miles. 415	Miles. 510	Miles. 492	Miles. 201	Miles. 361
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	In. 0·24	In. 0·17	In. 0·0	In. 0·17	In. 0·35	In. 0·31	In. 0·13

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 23rd Aug. 68 inches 75 cents.

(a) WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(b) WSW, W.
(c) WSW, W, WSW, W.
(d) W, WSW.
(e) WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
(f) WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
(g) W, WSW.

HIGH COURT.—25TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.
135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim v Meerbee bee widow—Mr. Fulton.
384-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fazulbi Gassumbhoy v Bawa Peer Ali Beheloorjee—M. M. Munshi.
591-73—J C Cama—Ardaseer Cookerjee v Hurgopall Premsookdas—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas.
633-73—J Gopall—Uderam Orejee and others v Narayen Crustna Land and others—G J Mody.
594-72—Hearn and Cleveland—Henry Cleveland v Abdulla bin Ally Sahib—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

138-71—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoolla bin Ally Sahib v Narayen Crushna Land and others—No appearance.
300-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and others v Mooltani Nursingdas Purmanundass—P. Cawasjee.
328-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Dinshaw Nowrojee C.—S. Pandoorung.
356-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Muncherjee Dadabhoy Bomonjee.

LONG CAUSES.

260-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Ebrahim bin Rujub v Hurnath Roopajee—Jefferson and Payne.
352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Huseanjee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
539-73—M. M. Munshi—Sooculchund Oomedchund v Oomedchund Nahalchund—Jefferson and Payne.
413-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mancorebai v Sha Nundlall Vitlall—Mamisty, Fletcher and Smith; and Craigie Lynch and Owen.
848-73—Crawford and Boevey—Vunmalidas Jeeva v Mancooverbai, widow.
850-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Framjee Rustomjee Moolla v R. L. Southern—Crawford and Boevey.
829-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvutibai, widow v Morarjee Goculdas and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

For Investigation under Section 370.

325-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Savitribai, widow v Luxonibai, widow and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

—— FOR COUNSEL'S REPLY.

57-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narayendas Chellaram v Toolseydas Sayvakram—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Hajee Jamal v Shaik Esss bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey —Part heard.
720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.
721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.
290-73—Mr. Fletcher—Parwutibai widow and another v Jagoonath Ramjee.
868-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrow Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.
264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjeewun las v Sewgee, widow and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Sevakram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
545-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J C Cama.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSE

298-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Eduljee Sorabjee Davur.
352-74—Shamrao—Eduljee Nusserwajee C v Thomas Ellis.
355-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee Cooper.

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lulloobhoy v. Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey —Part heard.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Ooderda v Goculdas Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—Pestonjee K.—Ootumchund Maneckchund v Jeevunlaljee Gordhuneshjee Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
350-73—Mr Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimjee Ramjee—Chandulbhoy.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dawraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jaiow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Rameshunder Dilhanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
105-73—M B Barbhaya—Bhojanjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Esss bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24th August, 7-45 A.M.—French mail steamer Mekong, from China arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—24TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th August, 12-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.
Via Suez, 24th August, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 24th August, 10-19 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 38 minutes.
Via Suez, 24th August, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 minutes.
Latest date from China.
Via Singapore, 24th August, 4-6 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 22 minutes.
Latest date from Australia.
Via Singapore, 24th August, 3 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th August is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 22	0 7
,, Galle	1 21	0 56
,, Kurrachee	0 55	0 6
,, Madras	0 50	0 2

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 24th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th August, 11-42 A.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th August, 10-19 A.M.; via Turkey, 23rd August, 10-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkey line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 24th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 inch 70 cents.
CARWAR, 24th August, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·90, rainfall 30 cents.
MANGALORE, 24th August, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, south-west, calm, north-west, thermometer maximum 82, minimum 76, wet bulb 80, barometer 29·88, rainfall 89 cents.
TUTICORIN, 24th August, 5 P.M., weather fair, wind south-west, south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·86.
VIZIGAPATAM, 24th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west mild, thermometer 86, rainfall 22 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 23.

Wright, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, from Nur-ingpore.
Field, Lieutenant, Bengal 17th Regiment, on leave, from Peshawur.
Henslowe, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave from Nellgherries.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 20.

Davis, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Baroda

AUGUST 24.

Duckworth, Surgeon Major, Madras 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Madras.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 22.)

Surgn F Blenkinsop resumed charge of the Civil Medical duties at Sagar from Surgn B Scott, on leave.
Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, assumed administrative charge of the Sagar Jail from Mr Ali Hussin Khan, Extra-Asst Comr, on the 2nd instant.
The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the Court is guided over by Mr P C Berry, Asst Comr, Sambalpur, shall be of the 3rd Class, having jurisdiction in 3rd class cases.
Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr G H Foster, Asst Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
The Notification No 2806, dated the 8th instant, is cancelled, and Mr P C Berry, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate, temporarily as Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur, vice Mr R H Hamilton, Dist Supt, who has proceeded on medical leave.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 19.)

Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed, until further orders, to act as Dist Supt of Police, Feroze.
Mr Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd Aug 1874.
Surgn A B Seaman, Actg Staff Surgn, Dinapore, is appointed also to have medical charge of that sub-division.
Surgn Henry Black Purves, Actg Civil Surgn of Monghyr, is confirmed in that appointment.
Surgn-Maj John Cody Shaw, Actg Civil Surgn of Mymensingh, is confirmed in that appointment.
Surgn-Maj Theobald Mathew is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Sylhet.
Surgn Henry Walter Hill, M.B., is appointed to be an Hony Mag in the District of Feoroe, and is vested with the powers of a Mag of the third class.
Mr G A D Anley, Ex Engr, second grade, to be Ex Engr of the Durmah District.
Mr T Beatty, Asst Engr, second grade, attached to the Nuddea Rivers Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 13th July 1874.
The services of Mr E A Sibbold, Ex Engr, fourth grade, late North Bhagulpore District, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch.
Mr H P Wylly, Offg Supt of Canal Revenue, Orissa, passed in Hindoostani by the Higher Standard.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 20)

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council, the Hon the Lieutenant-Govr is pleased to appoint Capt P D Henderson, Madras Army, to be Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir in succession to the late Mr H LePoer Wynne.
The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr Charles Povin Bird, Asst Comr, to be a Justice of the Peace, within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
Mr W Coldstream, Asst Comr, from the Rohtak to the Hissar district.
Mr A Christie, Asst Comr, Peshawar, has obtained ninety days privilege leave of absence with effect from the 19th Aug 1874.
Col Dhanraj, Extra Asst Comr, Sialkot, has obtained thirty one days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 8th Aug 1874.
Capt R P Nisbet, Offg Depy Comr, Lahore, has obtained, forty-one days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 18th Aug 1874.
Mr H W Steel, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Capt Nisbet.
Surgn-Maj J B Scriven, Civil Surgn, Lahore, has obtained forty-five days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 17th Aug 1874.
Surgn A Stephen, M.B., Offg Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, Lahore Medical School, and Chemical Examiner to Govt, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Lahore, as a temporary arrangement in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj Scriven.
The following Order is confirmed:—
Brigade Order by Punjab Frontier Force, dated 4th August 1874 directing Surgn T Moloney, M D, to proceed from Rawalpindi to Abbottabad and report himself for duty to the senior medical officer at that station.
Mr R L Lincoln is appointed a Clerk, 4th Class, 1st grade, on probation, and posted to the office of Supt Engr, Lower Bari Doab Canal, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874.
Mr D W Dunbar, Clerk, 2nd Class, 3rd grade, from office of Supt Engineer, Sirhind Canal Circle, to Office of Joint-Secy, Irrigation Branch.
Pending the proval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Capt R H Palmer, Ex Engr, Special Works Division, Bari Doab Canal, is appointed to hold ex cutive charge of the 3 d D visio, Bari Doab Canal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr J D Smithe, Ex Engr. Capt Palmer took over charge from Mr J D Smithe, on the forenoon of the 3rd Aug 1874.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 22.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—
Mr A W Cruickshank, Asst Mag and Colr, Cawnpore, one month's privilege leave with effect from the 14th Sept 1874.
Surgn-Maj G Hatchell, Civil Surgn, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for forty-eight days, with effect from the 3rd Sept 1874.
His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr E White, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, Bijnaur, to be Supt of the Jail at that station during the absence on leave of Surgn W A D Fasken, or until further orders.
Mr P Pollen, Asst Mag and Colr, Bulandshahar, to be Supt of the Jail at that station during the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj C Hatchell, or until further orders.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions:—
Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr G D Turnb ll, District and Sessions Judge, Meerut—Mr R F Saunders to be a Dist and Sessions Judge; Mr J J F Lumsden to be a Mag and Colr; Mr R D Spedding to be a Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the 1st Grade; Mr R J Crosthwaite to be a Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the 2nd grade.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—
Mr G Palmer, District and Sessions Judge, from Mainpuri to Moradabad. The Notifications, transferring Mr G Palmer from Mainpuri to Agra, and Mr H G Keene from Agra to Moradabad, are hereby cancelled.
Mr J E Sanbold, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Fatehpur Sub-Division of the Allahabad Provincial Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in P W Dept with effect from the 1st date.
Mr R N Hodges, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Allahabad Sub-Division is posted to the charge of the Fatehpur Sub-Division vice Sanbold.
Mr A H Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Basti Sub-Division of the Benares Provincial Division, is transferred to the Allahabad Sub-Division of the Allahabad Provincial Division vice Mr Hodges.
Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr E A Down, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun Division, from 1st Oct next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.
Mr W Brereton, Asst Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun Division, returned on the 20th July from leave and resumed charge of his Division on the forenoon of the same day.
Mr A Slater, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Bhaugaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd circle of Irrigation, and posted to the Eastern Jamna Canal

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 19th August 1874.

Surgn C A Harvey, of the 11th N I, will, on arrival from England, assume officiating medical charge of the 2nd Regt L C, until further orders.
The following orders are confirmed:—
13th May 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts, directing Surgn-Maj E B Cleveland, M.D., 4th Light Cavalry, to perform the Military duties (including Lock Hospital) of the Garrison Surgn, Bellary, during the absence of Surgn-Maj L W Stewart on private affairs, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own duties.
2nd Aug 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts, directing Surgn C Stevenson, M.D., to assume medical charge of the 21st N I during the absence of Surgn D R Thompson, M.D., on other duty, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own duties.
Leave of absence:—
60th Foot—Lieut R H O Welch, 2nd Wing Subn and offg Qr Mr 9th N I, from the 8th Aug 1874, or date of departure, until 1st Nov 1874—Bangalore and Eastern coast, sick certificate.
British Medical Service—Surgn-Maj J C F M Corbett, A.D, attached 8th Bgde R A, from 22nd June to 31st Oct 1874—Octacamund, private affairs.
The under-mentioned Officer has passed the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic:
Lieut N Poolett, A A.
The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery.—Maj C R Buckle (No. 7 Batty 5th Bgde) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Lieut T Cumins (No. 7 Batty 5th Bgde) to England, overland from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.
Capt (Brev Maj) W L Twentyman, 19th Hussars, from recent appointment as Bgde Maj to Southern District.
The under-mentioned Officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—
Scoundernabad 3rd Aug 1874—Lieutenant Alfred Hamon, 107th Foot, and W I Ryan, 107th Foot; Asst Apothecary Conquest, H A; Hospital Apprentice Moore, 107th Foot; Gunner Daley, B Battery R H A; and Corporal Murray, B C Bgde R H A.
Thayetmyo, 21st July 1874.—Sub-Lieut W E Young, 67th Foot and Private Patrick Carpenter, No. 2406 67th Foot.
Tonghoo, 21st July 1874.—Staff Serjt R States.
The following orders are confirmed:—
20th July 1874.—By the Comdt 3rd Light Cavalry, appointing Capt R A Yates, to officiate as Adjt without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut R A Fraser, relieved.
Leave of absence:—
Staff Corps.—Col A L Steele, Comdt 2nd N I., in extension until the 15th Oct 1874—Madras, Bangalore and Neilgherries private affairs.
107th Foot.—Maj E Ward, from 20th June 1874—Straits, until his services are

[illegible]NTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEAS.

HONGKONG, 24TH AUG., MORNING.

A horrible tragedy took place on the evening of the 22nd instant on board the steamer Spark, which was on a voyage from Canton to Macao. A number of pirates embarked as passengers, and attacked the crew and passengers near Bogue, murdering the captain, mate, and purser, and dangerously wounding the only European passenger, besides most of the crew. The pirates remained in possession of the steamer for six hours, and decamped at Jund. The Chinese engineers eventually brought the steamer to Macao. The authorities have sent gunboats in search of the pirates.

A destructive gale is reported from Nagasaki.

LONDON, 22ND AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¼.
4½ per cent. do. do.	97.
5½ per cent. do. do.	101¾.
Oriental Bank shares	£46-10.
Chartered Bank shares	£15.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£24-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£27-10.
Total coin in the Bank of France	£51,000,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£100,759,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99¾.
Bar Silver	58.

A GENERAL court-martial will assemble on an early date at Barrackpore for the trial of Private Michael Cockburn, 62nd Regiment, on charges of drunkenness, insubordination, and personal violence to a non-commissioned officer of the same corps.

THE Bengal Government has acceded to the claim of the Central Relief Committee to be relieved of the burden of paying for the food supplied to the recipients of charitable relief in the districts of Tirhoot, Chumparan, Bhaugulpore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Maldah.

A LETTER from Captain Belknap, of the U. S. surveying vessel Tuscarora, announces that soundings to the enormous depth of 4,658 fathoms or 5¼ miles have been found in the Japan stream. This is a greater depth by nearly a mile, we are told, than has ever yet before been accurately sounded.

H. M. S. BASILISK, Captain Moresby, after one of the most useful surveying voyages that have been made of late years, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th instant on her homeward cruise, via the Cape of Good Hope. The Basilisk will, it is said, make fresh surveys of the neighbourhood of the Cape before returning to England. H. M. S. Cadmus, which arrived at Singapore on the 23rd ultimo from Hongkong, was to leave the following morning, also for the Cape, whence she will go home.

THE question of foreign travel in the interior of Japan has been somewhat abruptly closed by the resolution of the Government to defer all further discussion on it until the revision of the treaties takes place. The Government does not consider that the country is yet ripe for its acceptance of the proposals of the Foreign Representatives, and has instructed its Ministers abroad to represent to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the various countries to which they are accredited, the grounds for this decision.

THE Sanitary Conference, which was held last month at Vienna, has resolved to appoint a permanent international board for contagious and infectious diseases. Its labours are to be purely scientific, but a committee appointed by the board will be of a consultative character. The board will consist exclusively of doctors. It will have its seat in Vienna, and its expenses will be paid by the Governments taking part in it. A committee appointed by the board will erect meteorological stations in Asia and Africa, to observe the spread of the cholera through non-European countries, and send doctors to those places which have none.

THE position of matters in reference to Formosa remains much the same. Despatches had been sent from Peking to the Court at Yedo, the contents of which or of the replies they produced have not yet been made public; but the present attitude of both nations is unquestionably warlike. From China we have intelligence of great activity in the preparation and purchase of war material, while extensive contracts have been made by the Japanese Government for arms, ammunition, and clothing. It is said that negotiations have been entered upon by the Japanese for the purchase of two or more of the steam-vessels at present trading in those waters.

THE *Ceylon Times* says :—"We learn by last mail that Her Majesty's Government have resolved to entrust the arrangements connected with the cession of the Fiji Islands to Sir Hercules Robinson, who is at once to proceed to Fiji, re-state the whole case, explain the difficulties in the way of the cession on the terms proposed by Mr. Thurston, and place the matter fully, fairly, and candidly before the chiefs and the white population. We may be sure that the luckless Fiji Islanders will have a hard bargain driven with them, if they are to accept Sir Hercules as a negotiator. The New South Wales colonists will certainly feel grateful for even a temporary riddance, and they would doubtless feel doubly grateful to Her Majesty if she were to promote Sir Hercules to the position of King of the Cannibal Islands."

UNDER the head of Nagasaki, the *North China Herald* tells us that H. M. gun-vessel Midge arrived from Hongkong on Sunday, the 28th June. She sailed for Hiogo on the 2nd July to meet the Admiral, having despatches for him. It was expected she would return to Nagasaki in company with the Iron Duke about the 24th idem. The *Rising Sun* says the steamer Nicolai is to be rebuilt, and arrangements have been made for the work to commence as soon as she can be taken to pieces and brought from where she now lies to Nagasaki.—The abundance of coal supplied by the Takasima mines is apparently causing great anxiety to the officials to find suitable places for storage. Thousands of tons are at present stored at Namenohira, Tatagami, and various other places, but the stock on hand is increasing at such a rapid rate that coolies are now employed clearing some ground at Nishi Tomachi for the reception of the overplus.

THE following is the official news report from Aden, from the 6th to 14th August 1874 :—The rain which fell on the 4th instant filled the minor tanks, and there are eleven and eight and a half feet of water respectively in the Coghlan and Playfair Tanks. This supply is estimated to be sufficient for the garrison for six months. The Sooltan of Lahej returned to Al-Hota, his capital, on the 6th instant. Skirmishing continues in the neighbourhood of Sheban between the followers of the Nukeeb of Moculla and the Jamedar of Shahur. Disease of a virulent type is reported to have broken out in the district of Leet, adjacent to Mecca, and Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt has suggested, by telegraph, the adoption of certain precautionary measures to prevent vessels touching at Aden being subjected to quarantine on arrival at Suez. The Political Resident, Brigadier-General Schneider, C.B., proceeded to England on leave on the 11th instant.

THE *Ceylon Times* :—"Life in the Philipines is not altogether without its discomforts, and indeed, as a place of abode, we should imagine that Ceylon was infinitely preferable. It is said that perhaps there is no place in the Tropics where snakes and similar interesting jungle and swamp inhabitants are found in greater profusion and size than in the Philipines. Not the least peculiar of these are small dragons—a species of *lacerta* eight inches long with a slender body and a very thin tail. Nature has given to them, as to the bats, membranous wings; and moreover, under the lower jaw, a long pouch, which terminates in a point. They fill this pouch with air to render themselves lighter and to prolong their flight when they have a considerable distance to traverse. They are wholly harmless and feed on insects. The boaconstrictor attains a vast size, probably developed during a life of several centuries. A couple of bullocks can hardly drag the carcase of one of these enormous creatures, which swallow deer and cows wholesale, horns and all."

THE *Invalide Russe* gives the following sketch of the principal operations about to be undertaken by the Amu-Daria exploring expedition, which left St. Petersburg towards the end of April under the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society and formed its rendezvous at Kazalinsk about a month later. A short stay was made at the latter place, during which the scientific instruments were tested, and other preparations for the journey made. Early in June the expedition left Kazalinsk on board the steamer Perovsky, belonging to the Aral flotilla, and steered for the delta of the Amu. The programme is said to be as follows :—An exploration of the delta to include a determination of the levels of the different branches of the Amu from Nukus down to the lake, together with soundings; also to obtain the sections and velocities of the streams. These operations will probably occupy two sections of the expedition for three months, and a third section for two months. The section that first completes its labours in this direction will be deputed to level up the right bank of the river from Nukus as high as the frontier of Bokhara. The remaining two sections after finishing their operations at the delta will then proceed towards the north-east to the Daw-Kara Lake, near the end of the Yangi-Daria. Unless unforeseen contingencies should render necessary a change in these plans the work will be finished by November next.

FROM the *Straits Times* of the 8th instant we gather further particulars of the Marine Court held at Shanghai in the case of thes. s. Aratoon Apcar. It would appear that Captain Montgomery had brought up his chief and second officers for having taken over charge of the vessel from him, for a time, after leaving Swatow,—they however, restoring him to command after the vessel had passed certain dangers. The captain, engineers, and officers do not appear to have got along very well together. According to the evidence of the witnesses, the captain had more than once taken his officers before marine magistrates to make charges against them, without any serious result; the chief and second engineers were often the worse for liquor, and the chief engineer seldom kept watch himself; and the captain himself was often drunk on leaving port. The steamer grounded twice in the Red Sea; in Singapore, he was obliged to be carried on board the ship; and after leaving Swatow, he was incapable of discharging his duties properly, and, as he was running the ship into danger, the chief and second officers resolved to undertake the management of the ship themselves until the danger was passed, when they resigned charge again to the captain. The finding of the Court justified the officers for the course which they had taken, and, as we have before announced, suspended the captain's certificate for six months. The chief officer was appointed to the command of the vessel. It would seem that the ship has since met with a mishap, for the *North China Herald* of the 25th July states that on nearing Amoy she had lost three blades of her propeller: having previously lost the fourth, she was totally disabled and had to be towed into Amoy.

A MOST influential meeting was held at the Mahomed Bagh Club, Lucknow, on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the most fitting mode of doing honour to the memory of the late General Tombs. The leading members of the civil, military, and native communities were present. The proceedings were opened by Brigadier-General Olpherts, who addressed the meeting at some length, dwelling upon the distinguished services of the late General, whom he had known as a brother-in-arms since 1842. Sir George Couper followed. His knowledge of Sir Henry went much further back; they having been school-fellows at Sandhurst. He described him as "the very type of Spartan fortitude, of chivalrous valour, and of every manly grace;" and further said that in coming forward to do honour to his memory they were not only honouring the dead, but themselves, by showing that when the representative of those matchless qualities was in their midst, they had known how to respect, appreciate, and love him. A resolution was carried to the effect that a memorial be raised to perpetuate the memory of the deceased General as a record of his distinguished services and of the great esteem and affection with which he was regarded. It was further resolved that, should the amount contributed suffice, two memorials should be erected: one in India, in commemoration of Sir Henry Tomb's services in that country, and one at Woolwich as a memento of the gallant deeds performed by him as an Artillery Officer. The precise form of memorial cannot be determined until the amount of probable subscription be known; but an influential committee has been nominated, and it has been determined to circulate subscription lists among all officers in India and England, and all friends of the late General, and there is little doubt but that the appeal will be well responded to. Upwards of Rs. 2,000 was subscribed in the room.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Sunday, Aug. 23	0 13	0 7	0 13
Previously registered	69 78	77 41	68 62
Total...	69 91	77 48	68 75

HIGH COURT—22ND AUGUST.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

KASEEM HADJEE v MAHOMED CHOWT.

THE plaintiff conducted his case in person. Mr. Starling and Mr. Sidney Blanchard (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey) were for the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed damages for the breach of a contract, alleging that the defendant had agreed to make him a loan of Rs. 10,000, upon a mortgage of certain immovable property in Colaba. The plaintiff was ready to execute the mortgage, but the defendant had failed to fulfil his part in the agreement, and hence the injury to the plaintiff. The plaintiff is a prisoner for debt, at the suit of defendant, and was brought to the Court in custody. Mr. Blanchard, in the absence of Mr. Starling, conducted the case for the defence. He made two primary objections :—1st, that the Court could take no cognisance of the case, as the cause of action had already been tried by the Court itself in a suit brought by the present defendant against the present plaintiff; and 2nd, that the action was barred by the Act for the limitation of suits. It was further shown for the defence that the defendant had advanced half of the Rs. 10,000, as well as other sums, and paid the bulk of the money away to creditors of the plaintiff according to agreement, and that seeing no chance of the mortgage being concluded he had declined to make any further advances. To recover the monies already advanced he had to bring the action referred to; and, in pursuance of the decree in his favour, he had attached irremovable property belonging to the defendant in the case (the present plaintiff) and disposed of it in liquidation. The proceeds did not amount to the sum claimed, and the present plaintiff is now in arrest for the balance. Mr. Blanchard characterised the case as a fictitious one, intended only to give annoyance, if not to extort money by way of compromise. His Lordship, after careful investigation of the case, decided in favour of the defendant upon both issues—the previous decision of a suit with the same ground of action, and the suit being barred by the Limitation Act. The plaintiff was therefore cast back to prison.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

KURRACHEE, 17TH AUGUST.

WE had a fine day's sport on Saturday last in the Government Gardens. The principal sport was a match at cricket between the Station and the United Cricket Clubs. The former went in first, and scored 141 runs, out of which Captain Pottinger contributed 40 runs, Lieutenant Brackenbury 34, and Mr. J. Campbell 28. The United went in next and made 79 runs, Mr S. Strip, who made the highest score, viz. 39 runs, carried back his bat. Mr. G. Judd, who made 12 runs, was next best. After tiffin the Station sent in their adversaries again, as they had made a comparatively poor score. In the second innings, however, the United came off with flying colours, for only 6 out of the 12 (as each side had 12) made 101 runs and batted so steadily that they took up the rest of the afternoon, when the wickets were obliged to be drawn. A. Moriarty contributed 40 and made some splendid hits. On one occasion he sent the ball right into the plunge bath, which is a great way off from the cricket field, and is rounded by a wall about 12 feet high. Mr. S. Strip made the second best score, viz. 37 runs, thus contributing the capital score of 76 runs in both innings. Captain Trueman, being engaged in the double duty of Cantonment and City Magistrate, was unable to attend the match, and was very much missed on the occasion. The following is the score of the match :—

STATION CRICKET CLUB.

	First Innings.
Mr. J. Campbell, b Judd	28
Major Malcolmson, b Gardiner	2
Captain Pottinger, b Gardiner	40
R. S. Campbell, at E. D. Gama	4
Major LeMesurier, b Gardiner	5
Mr. Lang, b Judd	7
Colonel J. Bonus, b Judd	1
Lieutenant Brackenbury, c Moriarty	34
Lieutenant Pringle, c E. DeGama	1
Mr. Oliver, c A. Moriarty	7
Lieutenant Haynes, b Judd	4
Mr Fahey, C Ex., not out	2
Byes	2
Legg Byes	1
Wides	3
Total	141

UNITED CRICKET CLUB.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Mr. A. Pruce, b Capt. Pottinger	0	
" S. DeGama, c Major LeMesurier	7	b LeMesurier 5
" Carey, c Colonel Bonus	2	l b w, b LeMesurier 0
" A. Moriarty, b Capt. Pottinger	0	l b w, b Mr. Lang 40
" J. Moriarty, c Brackenbury	4	c Lieut. Brackenbury 11
" S. Strip, not out	39	c Haynes 37
" E. DeGama, c Brackenbury	0	c Bonus 0
" G. Judd, b Mr. Lang	12	not out 4
" W. Gardiner, c Mr. Lang	4	not out 0
" J. Carey, b Mr. Lang	0	
" Caulfield, b Capt. Pottinger	1	
" Barret, b Mr. Lang	5	
Leg Byes	2	
Wides	3	Wides 4
Total	79	Total 101

Besides cricketting there were the usual games, badminton, croquet, and a group of the notabilities of the station at the archery; the only thing wanting to complete the enjoyment of the occasion was the band. The circle in the gardens round the bandstand was filled to overflowing with the carriages of the *Burrah Sahibs*.

KURRACHEE, 18TH AUGUST.

WE have no rain now, and it is very cool and pleasant. Beyond the fact that immense damage has been done in Upper Scind by the late floods I know little more. Twenty boats had gone up one of the canals, and got within 20 miles of Mher, which had been nearly washed away. Jacobabad is said to have 69,000 inhabitants, so that it is a great mercy that was saved. There is no doubt it was a "near go."

I walked up to the place where the Bunia is still digging for "treasure" this morning. The place is a high upland on the northern confines of the cantonment, and some hundreds of cubic feet of earth have already been disturbed. Still the work goes on. I have seen the human bones and the large stone, about 7 feet long and a foot square or more: on it is the sculpture of an animal; but whether, as a Yankee skipper looking on observed, "*it be a elephunt or a ring-tailed squeaker, Stranger, dunned if I knows.*" I coincide with this gentleman—it might be either. The British soldier goes up there, and chaffs—still the work goes on. Jack goes up from "the Magpie," and chaffs—still the work goes on. Parsees and Mussulmans stand side by side and watch in vain—still the work goes on. And lastly, the police guard kept out there, night and day, grumble and grunt; but still the work goes on!! Well! Let those laugh who win. That's all.

We have six steamers and three ships in harbour, and so it looks quite gay. To-morrow week, the 29th August, the Commissioner gives a ball to which every body is asked. The clergy are not very happy here in their relations to one another—and it is a sad pity, as every one notices and comments on it.

I meant to have written you a nice long letter, but, as "I've lost my train of reasoning," I'll shut up.

MALABAR, 18TH AUGUST.

IT appears to me that the quarantine rules, which have now been in existence for nearly two years, but have never been enforced at any of the ports on the Malabar Coast, will always remain a dead letter, as far as this coast is concerned, so long as there is nothing to prevent a vessel from being boarded by boats from shore, outside the limits of a port or in foreign waters, where the rules do not or cannot apply. The great object of a quarantine system at the outports is to be a security against the importation of epidemic diseases into the Madras Presidency; but, unless the same rules are enforced in the ports of the Native States and in French ports on both coasts, which lie intermediate with the British ports, it is evident that that object cannot be attained. The Madras Government should therefore communicate with the French Government, in India, and the Native Durbars, and induce them to enforce the quarantine rules at their ports. In respect to communication by boats with vessels coming into port or in quarantine, the following rule is in force :—"All persons on board vessels in quarantine are hereby prohibited from communicating with the shore beyond the limits of any place which may be set apart for performing quarantine on shore, or with any vessel in the roadstead or vicinity of the roadstead, unless the permission of an officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf shall have been previously obtained; and all persons are hereby prohibited from going on board any vessel in quarantine, unless the permission of an officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf shall have been previously obtained." As a subsidiary rule, it has just been published in all the ports on the Malabar Coast that no boats will be allowed to have communication with a vessel, until she hoist her ensign at the main-topgallant or royal masthead, by which signal it would be understood that there is no disease "dangerous to the general health" on board.

It will be observed that, under the above rule or rules, pratique would only be granted after the vessel is in the offing with the ensign up as required; but how can a boat be prohibited from boarding a vessel before she is within the limits of a port? A boat can, as the quarantine rules exist at present, freely board a passing ship or a ship hugging the coast but out of the limits within which the quarantine rules operate. I am aware that the dubashes of some ports on the coast venture out in their boats some forty or fifty miles to the north or south in search of vessels, which they sight and board at sea. These boats can thus bring the germ of epidemic diseases to the shore, and there is absolutely no way at present to prevent this. I have shown that the conditions of the coast ports are such that any set of quarantine rules would be practically valueless, so long as no quarantine is enforced at the foreign ports. But, even if it be so, it is a question whether the importation or immigration of epidemics into British territories on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, except isolated places, can be effectually prevented when they are interwoven, as it were, so closely by native possessions and foreign ground. Probably, it is owing to this fact that the quarantine rules have remained inoperative.

In the Malabar year, which has just commenced, the Cochin Durbar intends to take a correct census in the State. The Diwan of Cochin writes as follows on the matter :—"It is intended to secure a trustworthy enumeration of the people of this country during the current year, by following as nearly as practicable the plan adopted at the Census recently taken at Madras. Application has been made to the Madras Government by the British Resident for copies of the more important rules or orders under which the Census in question was conducted, and as soon as these are received steps will be taken to carry out the measure contemplated." The Travancore Government, likewise, is about ascertaining the actual population of its territories, and it would be well if the Madras Government could influence the other Native States in Southern India to do the same. A general census of the population of India, correctly taken, is a work very necessary.

On the 16th instant, the Rajah of Cochin performed the *Athachamayour* ceremonies; attended by a great many of the officials of the State and a large concourse of people. These ceremonies consist principally in a grand procession from the palace to an adjacent pagoda accompanied with native music, and the distribution there of small coins to Brahmins and others. At 8 A.M. the Rajah left the palace in his State palanquin, preceded by his Body-guard and the Dewan, who held a drawn sword in his hand; and a large number of people followed him. His Highness was attired in his best robes; and looked self-elated under the weight of his dress and the gold and glittering ornaments which he had on him. At the pagoda, he performed certain ceremonies which took but a little time; and then commenced the distribution of the coins to the twice-born the officers of the State, and all who were present. A salute of 21 guns announced the beginning of the return procession, which moved on amidst the deafening hurrahs of the crowds and the discordant din of the native music. On arrival at the palace another salute of 21 guns was fired. The Rajah had his crown in his hand during the processions to and from the pagoda, for he cannot wear his crown until certain ceremonies are performed at a place called Wannery in the British territories, which formerly belonged to the Cochin sovereigns. Thus, the Rajahs of Cochin since the Zamorin took possession of Wannery (from whom the British obtained the place), have never worn their crown, and will probably never wear it again, unless Wannery comes into their hands a second time. At this place, which is in the Ponany taluk, there can be still traced the remains of the old magnificent palace of the former rulers of Cochin. The Cochin Government might, I think, request the British Government to permit the Rajah to build a pagoda at Wannery and perform the coronation ceremonies; but His Highness apparently does not wish to ask a favour in such a matter as this. To return to my subject. After the return of the procession to the palace, the Rajah and the members of the Royal family were entertained to native songs and the repetition of the slogums or Sanscrit verses; and in the night there was a grand display of fireworks. Athachamayour is a compound word, atham meaning star, and chamayour, dress: the day for the ceremonies being fixed by a certain star, and the Rajah being bound to appear on the occasion in his best regal robes. The Athachamayour is in commemoration of the ascension to the musnad of the first Rajah of Cochin, after the division of Kerulam or Malabar into the present several small principalities.

An East Indian lad at Cochin was lured by some Moplahs into Mahomedanism; which he professed, however, for a few days only. His relations discovered his retreat in time fortunately, and he was brought back, with his head shaven, and in the garb of the Moplahs of this coast. The boy is named William D'Rozario, is a Protestant, and was known as a quiet boy, before he was led away to become a Mussulman. He is said to be about 17 years of age. It is to be hoped that the authorities or those concerned will take severe measures against the Moplahs who advised this misguided youth to abandon his faith and embrace Mahomedanism; and that they will be severely punished for their rascality and scoundrelism. I believe this practice of kidnapping boys and even girls of another religion, and forcing them to become Mussulmans, is rather too common on the Malabar Coast. Effective measures must be taken to put a stop to this as far as possible. When the boy in question was missing, it was thought that he had run away in search of employment, and it was by mere accident that he was discovered to be in the haunts of the Moplahs, on the point of being formally made a Mahomedan, from which he has been rescued.

The first native craft of the ensuing shipping season has arrived at Cochin, after touching Calicut and discharging some cargo there. This is the Gunjah Culliaprasad, of 145 tons, from Bombay, with a general cargo. In leaving Bombay before Cocoanut-day, she has broken through the custom, which had prevailed for centuries on this coast, of country craft or coasting vessels not leaving their wintering places, to use the expression, before that festival day. Cocoanut-day is the one dedicated for appeasing Neptune with cocoanuts and sweatmeats, at the close of the S. W. Monsoon. The demands of trade have increased and are increasing annually, so that even the orthodox Bunneahs, who own the majority of pattimars and buggalows, do not now care for Neptune nor the Cocoanut-day.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 19TH AUGUST.

I AM glad to resume my pen after an illness of three weeks.

It is necessary I should devote a paragraph to the weather. During the present month we have had about a week of sunshine, but this was not continuous. Some of the days were cloudy, and during at least one-half of them there has been heavy rain, flooding the country round Lucknow in every direction. Yesterday it poured down in the afternoon in torrents, and this morning, for more than three hours, the sluices were opened above us to such an extent that we begin to tremble for the crops now fast attaining maturity. If nature pursues this course much longer, we shall have exchanged the drought of King Log for a cataclysm under King Stork, and from the frying pan we shall find ourselves not in the fire but in a deluge. The crops now growing want at least a month's sunshine to give them stamina, and if we do not get it the rot will very soon make short work of the germination so far as it has gone. The temperature is hot and cold by turns. Within the past week I have known it to vary 18° within the 24 hours, namely, 81° at dawn and 99° at 2 P.M. Fever and sore-eyes are prevalent just now, especially amongst the troops in cantonments, but the near approach of the cold weather sustains the spirits of those who have suffered and passed through the hot season of 1874.

There is very little news of a sensational kind stirring anywhere. Wading through the English and the Indian newspapers during the present and past month I find in them little to strike or attract public attention, and what news there has been might be characterised as purely local.

I was at Fyzabad last month, and was present at the first hearing of the defamation cases against Mr. Williams of the Civil Service. You have already received the particulars of these cases in my letters for June and July. There is, therefore, no necessity for a repetitional précis. It is now five weeks since the Court last sat. It was then adjourned that the evidence of Sir George Couper might be taken by Commission. From motives of delicacy, the intention has been waived. It is of little use my giving your readers a summary of my notes of the proceedings in these important cases when, probably, a month may elapse before you again hear anything of them. I shall wait until the trial of these causes approaches their termination, when I can furnish you with a complete and racy summary of the whole. These will then be understood at a glance and a half hour's perusal. I deem it right here, however, to protest against the Fabian expediency of long intervening spaces of time between the hearings being ordered or authorised when there is not the fraction of a necessity for this law's delay. It is a mockery of justice—doubly so as those in charge of the fountains seek, in some sort, its ægis.

The case of Mr. Sinclair against the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for false imprisonment, &c., damages being laid at Rs. 30,000, the plaintiff suing *in forma pauperis*, came on lately before the Civil Judge, Mr. Lincoln. The claim was based on the ground that Lieutenant Gubbins, late Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, since dead, was the accredited agent of the Chief Commissioner, and that the latter was responsible for any wrong inflicted by such agent. The plaint was admitted by Mr. Blenuerhassett, late officiating Civil Judge. Mr. Lincoln held that there was no cause of action whatsoever against Sir G. Couper and the suit was according dismissed.

A native paper censures the policy of Government in granting copies of official papers containing information relating to the frontier states and other political matters to editors of English papers and denying the privilege to those of vernacular newspapers. The writer is of opinion that copies of all Administration Reports, Gazettes, and other official papers published by the Government of India should be given to editors of native newspapers in order to enable them to express their opinion on political matters contained in them.

The following are some particulars of the case of Raja Raghobar Singh, Chief of Landhawra, Saharunpore district, who was believed to have died seven years ago, but who has recently turned up to claim his estate. In the 18th year of his age some of the Raja's relatives, being on bad terms with him, laid a plot for his murder. Having rendered him senseless by the administration of some intoxicating drug, they forced a handkerchief into his throat, placed him in a hearse, took him to the riverside under an armed escort, and, having cauterised the palms of his hands threw the body into the river. A fakir saw it floating near the bank, removed the handkerchief, and took every care of the waif. The result was the Raja was restored to life and resided with his benefactor till lately. He has now proceeded to Roorkee and placed himself under the care of the authorities. It is asserted that his identity has been fully proved. This is rather a curious case. Such crimes are not uncommon in India, but, according to Hindu law, or *custom* perhaps I should say, a Hindu who returns to this sublunary sphere after he starts, or has been started, to cross the Styx becomes an outcast of the lowest grade.

There have been some silly remarks in one of the local papers relative to the value of a poor soldier's daughter's virtue and a Commissioner's cat. That is to say, for an attempt upon the one and the mischievous destruction of the other, each was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a comparison drawn. Now these cases were not tried nor was sentence passed on the same day at Lucknow as has wilfully been misrepresented. Why the leniency in the first case should be placed parallel with the severity in that of the second, I cannot conceive. You might as well compare the price of beef sold by one butcher to the price of mutton vended by another. I went carefully through the judgment of the Commissioner on the trial of the Native Christian. The nature of the paper was such that it could not be decently summarised. It was necessary therefore to leave it alone. The impression made upon me, however, was that the fellow should have received the full sentence allowed by the Penal Code. It is quite possible in the appeal that he has made the sentence may be enhanced. As to the punishment in the other case, it was not so very long since a young European was sentenced by your High Court to six months imprisonment for killing a dog at Tannah and was heavily fined besides. I do not forget the indignation meetings that were held and the subscription set afloat to pay the fine, all of which resulted in the release of the young man; but who is there to get up an indignation meeting for a nigger, let the sentence upon him be as preposterous as it may.

Dacoities are common enough in this part of India. Lately, in the Agra district, a Bunya marriage party on its way back to their home were met by a gang of dacoits at a distance of some eight miles from their village. The plunderers began by telling the leader of the party that he owed them money. This was denied by the man. After a few words one of the dacoits made a cut at him with a sword. The guests took to their heels, leaving the bride and bridegroom, and the father and brother of the latter alone with the scoundrels. The bridegroom's father, who had been severely wounded, entreated the dacoits to take all the property he and his people possessed and to spare their lives. The robbers consented to this, stripped the newly married couple of all their jewelry, and possessed themselves of their remaining property. Meanwhile the brother was silly enough to inform their unwelcome visitors that he was well acquainted with them and that he would bring them to justice. Whereupon one of the gang cut him down, after which the whole party made off. The brother has since died, but no arrests have yet been made by the police.

A meeting will be held at the Mahomed Bagh Club in the cantonments of Lucknow to-morrow for the purpose of taking into consideration the means of perpetuating the memory of the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B. The Chief Commissioner, Brigadier-General Olpherts, and the civil and military residents have been invited to attend.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SATTARA, 22ND AUGUST.

THOUGH somewhat late in the day, I am constrained to chronicle, in the absence of a readier pen, the *Memorabilia* of the sports which came off last week in Sattara. After much rain, and a world of doubt (the latter intensified by an advertisement in the *Deccan Herald* calling for men willing to play against the eleven here), all hearts were cheered by the intelligence that a team from Poona was coming to try conclusions with the lovers of the willow here. On Thursday the 14th instant, ten men came through, whose appearance was in their favour, for they brought youth with them, which is a grand thing in the field. Told off to their *respective* and highly *respectable* billets for the night, Friday "dawned, dark and dreary." Rain came down but not in *overpouring* fashion, for an hour or two, and at high noon a "southerly breeze and a cloudy sky" pronounced it a cricketing morn. Poona, having won the toss, appointed Kennedy (W.) and Harris to act on the defensive against the bowling of Adams and Reinold. Harris abode by his wicket but a short space, bowing to fate in the fourth and last of Adams' first over, and the first wicket fell for 4 runs. Stewart approached the deserted *timber yard*, and proved his (W.) *right* to be considered *top sawyer* by the brilliancy of his play, which was *plain* for all folks to see, and the biggest score in the match, to wit, 29 *notches*. Kennedy, after making 2 and a brace of singles, was bowled by Reinold—2 wickets for 7 runs. Hall was the next to appear, but his batting did not affect the score. Reinold was one too many for him—3 wickets for 7 runs. Francis, the captain of his team, followed, and secured 10 runs in good style, by a single, a four, and a magnificent drive to long-on for 5—4 wickets for 28 runs. H. Kennedy formed alliance with Stewart, and leather-hunting began in earnest. In conjunction with his partner the score was increased by 37 runs, his total (17) consisted of 5 singles, one brace—2 threes, and a four, run out. This the 5th wicket fell for 65 runs. Hamilton was nominated to the vacant post. A judicious change in the bowling at this time was introduced, and Chichester persuaded Stewart to *cut his stick* by a nice (*an ice*) *Curling* ball from the off. The fall of the 6th wicket for 66 runs was greeted with raptures by friend and foe, by the former because their man had played so well, and by the latter because so good a bat had come to grief. Thomas now was wanted (and not wanting) added materially to the total. He and his partner ran a score between them. The 7th, Hamilton's wicket, fell for 86 runs, Chichester again with the ball going in for *Curling*. Holland, not out, added 1 to the runs. He saw the fall of Thomas for 15, who perished at the hands of Reinold, and was witness also to the discomfiture of Shuttleworth and Private Body. Chichester disposed of the former and Reinold accounted for the latter—total 92.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wide Ball.
Adams	17.	68	43	4	2	0
Reinold	13·2	54	32	6	4	2
Chichester	6	24	5	1	3	0

Sattara commenced her first innings by deputing Marshall and Hatch to deal with the overtures of Kennedy and Hamilton. In the first-named bowler's sixth over Marshall was caught by Shuttleworth at point, and the 1st wicket fell for 8 runs. Reinold joined Hatch, but the latter succumbed without issue, before the last ball of Hamilton's sixth consecutive maiden—2 wickets for 8 runs. Young was the next to come and-go, he was held in the slips off Kennedy, and retired after adding 3 to the score—3 wickets for 15 runs. And yet there was hope, for Poona had not achieved so many when her 3rd wicket fell. Vidal, the skipper of the Sattara eleven, now came to the front, but Fortune turned her wheel unfavourably. Runs came slowly. The bowling was too good. Reinold was shortly sent to the right-about by Hamilton with nine to his credit, the biggest score bar *extras* of the first innings—4 wickets for 27 runs. Gibson appeared at this juncture, but his partner failed to co-operate, and their joint survey of the field was "brief as woman's love." Hamilton retired Vidal for a brace of singles—2 wickets for 28 runs. Chichester as *vis—a-vis* saw his partner evanesce in an A 1 fashion—6 wickets for 28 runs. Mac Tier assisted his colleague in an A 1 run, "only that and nothing more," for Kennedy put a curious question to the Umpire, who decided that *leg before* was not *bye* ultimate defence, and the 7th wicket fell for 33 runs. Tomlinson on appearing at once "stood up and was bowled" by Kennedy for love—8 wickets for 33 runs. Lee, not out, was next on the scene, and helped his associate to accomplish his A 1 run, and the 9th wicket fell to Hamilton for 34. Adams, in the spirit of *unity*—accomplished his A 1 run and retired at Hamilton's suggestion—10 wickets for 37, of which 15 were *extras*.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Kennedy	22	88	9	14	5	1
Hamilton	21·1	85	13	14	5	3

POONA SECOND INNINGS.

Poona was 55 runs to the good when entering on her second innings, in which 97 runs were made, being 5 in excess of the first innings. Holland and H. Kennedy were the first men in, the latter of his score of 2 and retired after 2 singles. Stewart, his successor, after 1 was caught by Chichester off Adams, and two wickets were down for 4 runs. Hall was the next man in, but he was quickly disposed of by Reinold for 2, and 3 wickets fell for 8. Francis joined Holland, who was cleverly stumpt by Young off Adams, and the 4th wickets fell for 22. Harris followed and made the finest hit of the day to leg, for 5, over the pavilion, maidan, road, and ditch beyond. Francis after compiling 14, by 2 singles, a three, four, and five was bowled by Adams, and 40 runs were telegraphed on the fall of the 5th wicket. W. Kennedy now came to the front, but Harris did not long keep him in countenance, for he was given out "leg before" to Reinold's query how's that? With the fall of the 6th wicket 46 was the total signalled. Hamilton, who now appeared, did "Cowan service" with his bat, which he carried out after a well played 21, composed of 4 singles, 4 twos, and 3 threes. Kennedy seemed destined to longevity, but Adams broke through his guard, and the 7th wicket fell for 66 runs. Thomas was next on the roster, and 13 runs were quickly registered. His hits were 3 threes and four, when Adams said Hold! enough! and the 8th wicket fell for 82. Shuttleworth now hove in sight, and, having with much adroitness effected a single and two, was caught by Hatch off Adams—9 wickets down for 90 runs. Private Body made 3, and was bowled by Reinold. Total runs 97, of these 7 were *extras*.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Adams	23	92	57	6	7	0
Reinold	14-3	67	21	8	3	2
Chichester	8	24	9	3	0	0

In the second innings the defence of Sattara was weak exceedingly, with two brilliant exceptions on the part of Marshall and Gibson, who both got double figures, the former netting 26 and the latter 19 runs. The intervening bats, 5 in number, between Marshall and Gibson, failed to score, Hatch excepted, who made 2. MacTier accomplished 4 runs and Lee 2, when he was unfortunately run out in attempting an unsupported catch. It is a maxim in cricket that catches are run at all hazards. *Verb Sap.* Tomlinson, who was "playing up," elaborated 8 in fine form, but his partner joined the majority, and the match was lost. The Poona captain immediately telegraphed the words of Cæsar's

voured to get access to the books to examine them, the defendant having refused to allow any inspection of the books, but the plaintiff believes that on proper accounts being taken the defendant will be found indebted to plaintiff in a large sum. The plaintiff therefore prays that all the books of the partnership accounts may be produced in Court from 1865 to the end of 1871, and all receipts, letters, vouchers, and other documents connected with the partnership may be submitted to plaintiff for perusal, and for taking copies or extracts as he may be advised. Plaintiff claims that all the money due to him may be paid him with interest at 9 per cent. per annum including the sum of Rs. 25,000 as the damages before referred to.

The defendant had put in a written statement, the general purport of which is a denial of the correctness of the statements made in the plaint. Some of the contracts which plaintiff says were made with the Railway Companies defendant says were not accepted by them. Defendant states that he obtained from the B. B. and C. I. Railway certain rights and privileges as Carting Agent at Broach, Jamboosur, and Palej, and that the plaintiff had no claim to any share in the profits. Nowrojee Pestonjee was also appointed Carting Agent at Ahmedabad, and plaintiff had no share in the profits. The defendant says he knows very little of book-keeping, whereas the plaintiff is an able Gujerati accountant, and was taken as a partner by the defendant in order that he should work in and for the business, and in particular should look after the books thereof. Plaintiff had the custody of the books, the greater part of the time of the defendant being occupied in travelling about over Gujerat and other parts of the mofussil trying to get business for the Railway Company. Defendant says the accounts of the partnership were examined by the plaintiff for several months before they were finally passed by him or any division of profits made between the partners, and in fact the accounts were always under the direct control and superintendence of the plaintiff. At the adjustment of the accounts the plaintiff did write the words "errors excepted" on the profit and loss account, but the head mehta of the partnership, one Javerlall Gocul, objected to the mention of such words as the accounts had been thoroughly examined, and thereupon the said words were erased by the plaintiff himself, who put his initials opposite to such erasure. After the adjustment of accounts the books of the partnership were always until the final dissolution in 1871, lying at the office of the partnership at the Grant Road Station, and the plaintiff had always free access to the same and full opportunity for the inspection and perusal thereof. Defendant states that plaintiff did not always give defendant credit for the full rates that plaintiff received from owners of boats and padows in the landing business in which they were partners. With regard to Maneckjee Pestonjee Tuback, defendant says that the question, how much should be paid him for the great exertions he had successfully made to obtain the contract, was settled by plaintiff's consent to refer it to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and he decided that Maneckjee should receive Rs. 21,000. Of this sum Rs. 16,000 was paid by the partnership to Maneckjee Pestonjee Tuback, and was debited to him in the books of the partnership under date the 23rd August 1871, with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. With respect to the landing of coals for the Railway Companies, the sum of Rs. 20,975 was paid to plaintiff in June 1868 as remuneration for working the contract. In December 1868 the sum of Rs. 1,08,352-3-0 was due to the Railway for deficiency in fuel and for demurrage and breakage, of which Rs. 78,226 should have been paid by plaintiff, but on his representation that he had suffered heavy losses, Rs. 63,226 odd was allowed to plaintiff by debiting same to the expense account of the partners. But plaintiff has never furnished to the partnership any accounts showing the loss alleged by him to have been suffered. Defendant charges plaintiff in carrying out the contract of 9th December 1868 with having improperly charged many items, which he has only recently discovered, and these sums aggregate to Rs. 1,17,386-14-6, and the defendant charges that if the accounts between the plaintiff and defendant are to be reopened, the said sum of Rs. 1,17,386-14-6 should be brought into account and debited to the plaintiff. As to the complaint made by plaintiff that he could not obtain access to the books, defendant says the plaintiff has never from the date of the execution of the release until the filing of this plaint disputed the correctness of the accounts then settled, or pretented that he was not bound by the release, or that the same was obtained from him by pressure, and moreover that the partnership accounts and books in which entries of the losses referred to appear were always open to plaintiff, and as a matter of fact were fully investigated by him, and that such accounts had in fact been written under the supervision of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff, after having closely investigated such accounts and books, and being satisfied that they were correct, signed the release of the 26th January 1872. Moreover, the books from which the profit and loss account was made up are signed by the plaintiff, and such books contain the entries of the charges which constituted the loss. The defendant generally denies the rest of the allegations made by the plaintiff, and with respect to the damages amounting to Rs. 25,000 defendant says plaintiff is not entitled to recover any part thereof, and that he never until the filing of this plaint made or pretended to have any claim on defendant in respect thereof. As to the charge for cheating that was made by a discharged servant of the defendant's sub-agent, the charge was dismissed, and the expenses of the defence were debited to the partnership with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. Finally, the defendant says that the balance sheet and the other accounts were also signed by the plaintiff at the same time that the release was signed, and after careful perusal of the same the plaintiff, at the time of execution of said release, expressed himself satisfied with all the accounts.

On the 17th inst., on the sitting of the Court, the application for an adjournment was made.

Mr. Ferguson—I am instructed to apply for a postponement for three weeks to enable the plaintiff to have inspection of the books which I ask should be deposited in the Prothonotary's office. Of course we are willing to pay the costs of the day and the expenses the defendant has been put to in bringing his witnesses here to-day.

Mr. Scoble—I must oppose most strenuously any such postponement. The suit has now been pending for a considerable time, and it has been the subject matter of your Lordship for two days. If the the plaintiff had had any serious desire to inspect the books, he ought to have applied in Chambers long ago. He has been furnished by us with copies of the translations of all the entries for 1871 in our books bearing his signature, certifying the correctness of the accounts to which they relate, and he has never sought to test their accuracy in any way, and now he seeks to set aside those solemn and formal releases and wishes to postpone the case for three weeks without giving any notice or showing any sufficient ground.

Mr. Ferguson—I may mention that it is only the Carting Agency books we require. As to the accounts furnished to us they are merely headings and signatures, and throw no light on the case, and it is impossible to make anything out of them. I therefore ask that your Lordship will grant the postponement as the defendant cannot be in any way damnified by it, we undertaking to pay the costs of the day. If we go on now I submit that injustice will be done to the plaintiff, as he does not know anything whatever about the Carting Agency accounts. The case in 5 Equity Reports, which I pointed out to your Lordship, goes to show that we are entitled, although a release has been passed, to the inspection.

The Judge—I have not the slightest doubt myself, but the case seems to have bewildered somebody or other, I don't know who; and I am led to the conclusion that it would have been of no use your asking in Chambers.

Mr. Ferguson—There ought to have been an application in Chambers.

The Judge—Of course the case is very much embarrassed, but it is desirable to keep the parties in something like order, and to insist on their taking proper steps at the proper time; but it is hard that a client should suffer by a mistake, I must call it I suppose, of his legal adviser.

Mr. Ferguson—There is a direct prayer in the plaint to have inspection, and there is a direct refusal on the part of the defendant's attorneys.

The Judge—There is no use talking now of the prayer in the plaint. I don't think I will allow you to fish for a fresh case. Do you want inspection with regard to those particular items that you have mentioned which you propose to be allowed you? If you want to examine all the books and make a fresh case as to items, I think I should be going a great deal further than I ought to allow it. He, the plaintiff, signed the release and was perfectly well aware of the contents of it.

Mr. Ferguson—There are certain allowances made by the Railway Company in cases where persons carried their own goods. The defendant has not accounted to us for those moneys. There is fraud there for instance. We don't ask to be allowed to, nor we won't, raise any case on any new items, but confine ourselves entirely to matters alleged in the plaint.

The Judge—The matters which have been already mentioned by the plaintiff in his evidence?

Mr. Ferguson—It is not finished yet. There are two or three other matters. Look at para. 19 of the plaint.

The Judge—I think under the circumstances I must allow you inspection.

Mr. Scoble—I think my learned friend ought first to finish his examination-in-chief.

The Judge—He must be kept closely to the particulars mentioned in the plaint. He cannot go into anything else. Nothing else but that you must remember that you shall be kept strictly to them.

Mr. Scoble—I submit that there ought not to be such a long postponement.

Mr. Ferguson—But the books have to be inspected from 1865.

Mr. Scoble—There are but very few items to which attention has been called.

Mr. Ferguson—There are all those rights and privileges mentioned in the written statement at upcountry stations, and as to the allowances in respect of those persons who carry away their own goods.

Mr. Scoble—That shows that their application is to fish for a case.

The Judge—I shall keep you most strictly. I warn you to the matters mentioned in the plaint, and take care that nothing else shall be gone into. I tell you that you ought rather to state what you want to have inspection of. I cannot make a general order to inspect books.

Mr. Ferguson—The books from 1865.

The Judge—That I cannot make an order for in general terms.

Mr. Ferguson—I can shortly specify what they are.

The Judge—You had better specify them then.

Mr. Ferguson—We want to satisfy ourselves as to whether or not we have been allowed our share in the profits of the business, credited with our proper share in the business transacted at the up-country stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from the year 1866.

Mr. Scoble—I shall object to my learned friend going into any evidence before the first release of 1870, because my learned friend in his opening referred to certain letters which had passed between the plaintiff and defendant in regard to precisely the same points which were taken by the plaintiff as grounds of objection to a settlement of the account, and the plaintiff has himself already stated that there was a good consideration for the release.

The Judge—That's going into the question in the case.

Mr. Scoble—But my learned friend now wants to go into the books.

Mr. Ferguson—I don't ask to see the landing books at all. I simply need those letters to corroborate the story which the plaintiff now tells.

The Judge—I don't see that we should limit the inspection as to the books on their taking no objections to any other items than those mentioned in the plaint. You may have inspection of the partnership books so far as it should be considered necessary for elucidating the items mentioned in the plaint, particular errors in the accounts. Notes "that the plaintiff have inspection of the Carting Agency's books from the year 1866 supporting the charges of error set forth in the plaint." That will show that you are not to be entitled to raise any new point whatever, and that if you find anything else, you cannot be allowed to go into it. That's the meaning of it—"the charges of error made."

Mr Ferguson—Alluded to by the plaint?

The Judge—Made by the plaint.

Mr. Ferguson—Will your Lordship order that the books be deposited in the Prothonotary's office?

Mr. Scoble—We will give inspection at the office of Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Langley during office hours.

Mr. Ferguson—I don't object to that at all.

The Judge—The inspection to be given at the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley; the case to stand over for three weeks. You can settle it in three weeks.

Mr. Scoble—We will go on peremptorily.

The Judge—The hearing is adjourned for three weeks.

Mr. Scoble—Then the result may be that the case will probably be thrown over the October vacation.

The Judge—Unless you give me a very good reason for it, I don't like to put those words in except under very strong circumstances. You know that it is but very seldom that I put those words in, very rarely.

Mr. Scoble—I think this is a case where they should be put in, where the present application is made on the third day.

The Judge—Supposing the plaintiff complain of your conduct if you don't give inspection properly, then the word "peremptorily" will be immediately thrown in his face.

Mr. Scoble—There will be perpetual applications for inspection.

The Judge—Mr. Ferguson must well understand that this adjournment is granted as a favour to the plaintiff. I don't think there is the slightest reason for supposing that the adjournment will be renewed. The word peremptorily will exclude the possibility of the plaintiff complaining of being thwarted, but it is always inconvenient to use that word. I should not consent to any postponement except on some very strong ground.

Mr. Scoble—Then it is to come on after the first part-heard cause at the end of three weeks. The inspection will be from the commencement of 1866 up to the dissolution of the partnership on the 30th September 1871.

Mr. Ferguson—Up to the date of the release?

Mr. Scoble—Certainly not. The partnership was terminated before the release was signed.

Mr. Ferguson—There were many entries made after that—of sums paid after—which were due before the dissolution. I therefore ask for inspection up to the date of the English release.

The Judge—I think it must stand up to the date of the second release. The plaintiff to pay the costs of the day.

INDIAN NEWS.

The New State Chair and Paraphernalia for the Government of India.—Those who wish to know what exquisite work can be turned out by natives under intelligent European supervision, should go and inspect the grand State Chair with accompanying *asas* and *sotas* which have been manufactured by the firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of this city, for the Viceregal Toshak-khanah, and are now on view on the premises of that firm. The entire frame of the chair is overlaid with solid silver, and the back, which bears the Star of India upon its anterior surface, is surmounted by a gilded crown rising from a lotus flower. The arms of the chair are formed of gilded lions, the modelling of which does credit to the native artist to whom it was entrusted. The legs terminate in lion's feet, also gilded. The seat is covered with crimson velvet, embroidered with the thistle and shamrock in gold. The whole work is most scrupulous, and certainly could not have been better executed anywhere in or out of India. The same may be said of the *asas* and *sotas*, which are most elaborately carved.—*Englishman.*

FORMOSA—SEVERE TYPHOON—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

(*North China Herald*, July 24.)

H.I.C.M. despatch vessel Wan-kienchang, arrived here at 7-30 last night, direct from Keelung, on her way to Tientsin, and brought on Captain Tough, his officers, engineers and crew from the late s.s. Leptek. By this opportunity we are in possession, from our correspondent, of particulars regarding the typhoon of the 17th inst., which proved so disastrous to a party from H.M.S. Kestrel, who it appears were at the time engaged dismantling the wreck of the Leptek:—

Keelung, 22nd July, 1874.

Very little remained to be done on board the Leptek after the services of the steamer's crew were dispensed with; but for fully a week previous to the day which proved fatal to so many of them, Lieut. Gardner, Mr. Jones, Chief Engineer, and twelve men and stokers of the Kestrel, under the superintendence of Mr. James Greig, of Messrs. Dodd & Co; Lloyd's Agents, carried on the work of salving by themselves; and as the hull was to have been sold the next day, their occupation of it would not in all probability have lasted 24 hours longer. The gunboat steamed away into Keelung harbour as soon as the men were sent on board the wreck, but the cutter in which they were conveyed was left moored at some distance from them. For several days previously, the position of the wreck was the same as when the typhoon came on, and the work of demolition having become difficult, her condition was not altered much during that time.

The hull was so denuded of everything, that is is difficult to imagine how any one could have lived on it even in fine weather; full of water fore and aft, up to the 'tween decks, saloon and engine-room skylights, the rail and stanchions, accommodation ladder, all hatches, midship and quarter deck houses removed or in course of removal; all boats, life buoys, ropes, rigging, sails, spars, chains and anchors sent on shore to be sold, with portions of the engines, steam winches and windlass, and everything above water that could be torn away, "for the benefit of the underwriters"—nothing unfortunately was left to provide for the shelter or safety of the wreckers.

It does seem strange that the desire to secure these odds and ends should have been carried so far, at so great a risk to those engaged in the work; and it is highly probable that had advice been given or assistance rendered to the poor fellows whose over-zeal in the matter cost them their lives, no disaster would have happened.

Mason Bay, where the Leptek was beached, is about ten miles from Keelung by water, having Mass Peninsula on the south and Double Rock on the north side, and from the latter a reef crosses the mouth of the bay about two-thirds of the way. The chief exposure is north-easterly, and along the shore for several miles there runs a sandy beach, with sand hills and water courses behind it. The hull of the vessel lay head out to sea, with the stern about one hundred yards from what in fine weather is the shore, but as it is only a narrow sandbank, the roller, during the typhoon must have swept clear over it and into the low land beyond. To the south of the ship's position only did the high land dip down to the sea, without being intercepted by streams and lagoons, therefore it will be seen that a swimmer had but a poor chance, in a dark night and heavy sea, of saving his life, even if he succeeded in gaining the beach directly opposite the ship.

When it commenced to blow on the morning of the 17th, the ship worked a good deal, and as the wind increased during the afternoon it must have been something dreadful on board, as she lurched with the weight of water in her hold, springing the decks and causing the boiler to bump about, out of its place. Towards night matters became much worse, and the Chinese servants begged to be sent on shore, as they said it was going to blow a typhoon. The others seem only to have had a slight suspicion that this might be the case, but one of the men-of-war's men and a Malay were allowed to swim on shore, and go in quest of a boat for them. The cutter had previously to this time been once in danger, and was with much difficulty moored further out by two seamen who swam off to her, but afterwards, dragging her moorings, she drove into the breakers, and was swamped. A boat from the shore was at last induced to go alongside, and the boys and two Europeans were landed by it in safety, but it did not succeed in reaching the ship a second time.

Those on board now apparently recognised the danger of their situation. A raft had been constructed during the day, and by means of it all would doubtless have been enabled to reach the shore, but on being put over the side it broke adrift, and a sailor who jumped overboard, after an unsuccessful effort or two to bring it back, scrambled on to it and was landed on the beach in safety." Two more sailors were washed overboard about this time, and driven on the beach, clinging to a piece of the deck, making in all six men-of-war's men who have been saved.

Between eight and nine o'clock, or later, a sea washed Lieut. Gardner and Mr. Jones off the deck. They were both good swimmers, but only Mr. Jones got clear of the wreck, and after a long struggle amongst the breakers, in which he was much bruised and exhausted, he at last got a footing. Lieut. Gardner, it is supposed, was hurled against the ship's side or some floating portion of the wreck, and rendered powerless to save himself, as nothing is known regarding his fate than that he must inevitably have been drow ned. Mr. Greig, on observing that Lieut. Gardner and Mr. Jend were washed away, went to communicate the fact to the remaining six men belonging to the Kestrel, who had taken refuge in the ship's iron galley, and who, it is believed, were all unable to swim. This he had scarcely done, when a heavy lurch of the vessel caused the iron door to slam, while he was holding on. Catching his hand, it broke his arm at the wrist; the next wave probably washed him overboard, and although he could swim fairly, his sufferings from the accident in all likelihood rendered him quite insensible to the fate which must have afterwards overtaken him.

In the thick darkness of that stormy night, the survivors on shore neither saw nor heard anything of the six men who remained the last occupants of the ill-fated wreck, and when the calm of morning came, the most diligent search failed to discover any of the bodies, nor was anything to be seen to indicate the spot where the hull lay the night before.

Only one body has been found up to this time, that of a seaman from the Kestrel which was brought in to Keelung by Chinese fishermen, and buried here yesterday.

The hull of the Leptek, as it lies under water, was sold on the 20th inst., for dlrs. 375.

THE SITUATION IN FORMOSA.

(*North China Herald*, July 18.)

Copy of a Reply addressed to Lo, Toutai at Foochow, by Mr. Fukushima, H. I. Jap. M's Consul for Amoy.

Amoy, 17th June, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that I returned to Amoy to-day, the 17th of the month, from Formasa, and received your letter of the 21st of the 4th moon (Chinese calendar), in which you state that you had been informed by H. E. Li, the Viceroy of Fohkien, on the 18th of your 4th moon, touching the subject of H. E.'s official letter addressed to H. E. Saigo, Commander-in-Chief of the Formosan expedition, and requesting me to communicate the matter to Mr. Shinsagwa, Consul for Shanghai, &c. &c. I fully comprehend the position, and beg to say that I do not consider such a matter can be treated by us, but that it is a subject for the commander alone to decide, as he sees fit, when he receives the Viceroy's despatch. From my personal experience in the Formosan territories, through which I lately travelled, and partly also from my opinion of the circumstances under which our Commander has invested the country of the savages by special instructions from His Japanese Majesty, I apprehend that there would be found some difference in the views of our Commander from those entertained by the Viceroy as expressed in H. E.'s letter.

For instance, as regards the territories which are occupied by aborigines, and which have long been claimed to be under the control of your Government, I would remark that I put a few questions to the aborigines as to whether their territory as well as themselves had ever been subject to the sovereignty of China. They said "they had not," and substantiated their denial in an especial manner by showing that their taxes are paid only to their chief. They maintain that they have never been under the control of the Chinese Government. It seems to be their custom to quarrel and even fight furiously with each other, taking possession of ground by force and robbing each other, up to the present time, there being no authority to execute impartial justice, or to exercise control over them.

I would here mention an instance in which they lately applied to our Commander, begging for his adjudication in a question respecting a right of property in ground, which had been contested for 40 years. In disposition they seem to be amicable, though they are generally reckless, and of a morose temperament, never getting rid of a sense of injury when despoited of their property by wicked people, from whom they suffer on account of their having no proper court in which to make complaint.

They regarded therefore with extreme satisfaction the approach of our invading party. Placed as they were, it was as if they had met a light on dark night, and they showed every kindness by helping the army to their utmost, and begging protection from us, which seems to show that they were much gratified by the entrance of the invaders within their boundary, and that they preferred them to any other.

I therefore think that our Commander confidently believes that those savages as well as their territories have never been under the Sovereignty of your Government, and under the special instructions he holds from His Japanese Majesty is daily exerting his energies towards reducing them to a proper condition. His commission, however, extends only to military affairs, and is limited to the measures necessary in reference to the savages. Consequently, I think, he could do nothing in the matter, nor even discuss with H. E. the Viceroy the question as to the jurisdiction of your Government over that territory, this being a subject which ought to be left to the decision of our respective Governments.

From my private considerations of this affair, I would express the hope that your high Commissioner or authorities will negociate it in an impartial and amicable spirit with our Minister, and thus continue our friendly relations on a permanent footing. I have the honor, &c., &c.

We await, as doubtless our friends on the mainland, also do, the result of the Commissioner Shun-pao chen's interview with the General commanding the Japanese at Liankiau, but he has not yet returned to Taiwanfou. Looking at facts as they are now, it seems difficult to believe that evacuation is intended, or his likely to take place at once; it will be interesting, however, to watch the future political moves of the nations concerned.

So far as matters have gone, we cannot fail to be impressed by the sagacity with which the Japanese have taken advantage of the salient points of the Chinese character, and converted them for their own benefit, as a means for furthering any designs which they may have regarding the Island of Formosa.

The Chinese have always repudiated, and still repudiate their responsibility for acts done on Savage Territory, notwithstanding what was written the other day by a high official in contradiction of this. Take my own passport to prove this; it says in a *note* in English, and also on the Chinese stamp, "This passport does not give protection in the country of the wild aborigines."

The single instance, quoted by the Chinese official, in which Japanese were taken care of, is quite an exception. It occurred in this way, being brought under the very noses of the mandarins at a treaty port. Four survivors from a shipwrecked crew of Japanese having been driven on shore on the south-east coast of Formosa during the spring of last year, were taken care of by a chief whose knowledge of the world arose chiefly through obtaining medical relief at the Takao Hospital, and who, knowing that he would probably be rewarded for his trouble, kept the men about two months in his house, and when an harbour as safe as Takao was sent on board the wreck, put the cutter in which they were conveyed was left moored at some distance from them. For several days previously, the position of the wreck was the same as when the typhoon came on, and the work of demolition having become difficult, her condition was not altered much during that time.

The hull was so denuded of everything, that is is difficult to imagine how any one could have lived on it even in fine weather; full of water fore and aft, up to the 'tween decks, saloon and engine-room skylights, the rail and stanchions, accommodation ladder, all hatches, midship and quarter deck houses removed or in course of removal; all boats, life buoys, ropes, rigging, sails, spars, chains and anchors sent on shore to be sold, with portions of the engines, steam winches and windlass, and everything above water that could be torn away, "for the benefit of the underwriters"—nothing unfortunately was left to provide for the shelter or safety of the wreckers.

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CHINA.

The "Little War."

It is now a matter of absolute certainty, as far as anything mundane which has not actually happened can be certain, that the present complication of affairs between China and Japan will eventuate in war. Only one thing can prevent a struggle between these two powers, and that is the peaceable evacuation of Formosa by the Japanese. There is absolutely no valid reason why the Japanese troops should not abandon the island. They have effected the object which their government professed to wish to attain in the inception of the expedition. They have chastised the savage islanders, and avenged the outrages perpetrated upon Japanese subjects (?) Japan has ostensibly nothing to gain by a prolonged occupation of the "Beautiful Isle." But it is evident that her policy in this affair tends to annexation. She has coveted the garden, and a reasonable pretext having been afforded her for taking possession of it, she is loath to relinquish it. In fact she seems very unlikely to do so without a struggle. We learn from Japanese vernacular papers that the troops are encamped in military villages, which are marvels of neatness and order, thus indicating a protracted residence. From the same authority we gather that the future of Formosa, under Japanese rule, is openly speculated upon. The island is to be colonised, planted with cotton, cultivated, civilised by Japan. The pleasantness of this prospect is not altogether realised by the Chinese mind. The Court at Peking through its provincial Viceroys is steadily but slowly working,—"making haste deliberately,"—to put itself in a position to crush, as it thinks, once and for ever, all impertinent Japanese encroachments. In a few months' time, unless Japan should come to the conclusion that she has sufficiently established her national honour, and should withdraw her troops—a supposition most unlikely to be realised—Formosa will be the scene of a struggle between the forces of the two most powerful nations of modern Asia, armed with the latest European lethal implements. England has an interest in the result, whatever may be, and so have the American and European nations who have relations, commercial or political, with the hostile powers. One or other, China or Japan, must be victorious. Then probably some cause of rupture with one or other, or perhaps all, of the Western powers will follow. The result of any contest which might take place between either China or Japan, and such a power as Great Britian, is so certain, that to speculate upon it would be folly. And yet, some such contest in the not very remote future is far from impossible. *Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus* is a proverb applicable perhaps to the parade and circumstance with which Japan "made war on Formosa." "Behold how a great matter a little fire kindleth!" may be the thought of the historian of ten years hence in tracing the events of the current decade to their origin.—*China Mail.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE REPUBLIC.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Marshal Macmahon has had great opportunities and has greatly missed them. Circumstances have given him an extraordinary influence over the course of events in France, and a certain honest absence of ambition has saved him from using that influence in the interests of his own aggrandizement. But though this latter quality has kept the Marshal an honest man, it has not been able to make him anything but a very narrow-minded one. It might have been a worse misfortune if he had wished to found a dynasty, but it is a very great misfortune that he should have wished to found nothing. For the political pilot of the Legitimist Throne; but I am bound to maintain the statesmanship is as essential as honesty; it takes something more than good intentions to keep a ship off the rocks. In the first instance it was not necessary that Marshal Macmahon should be himself a statesman; all would have gone well if he could have recognized the gift in others. When the secret history of the overthrow of M. Thiers by a Parliamentary vote comes to be made public, it will probably be discovered that Marshal MacMahon was the pivot of the negotiations which gave the victory to the Right. If he had taken no part in them, still more if he had let it be known that he was on the side of M. Thiers, it is doubtful whether the Duke of Broglie would have been able to command a majority, and still more doubtful whether a majority, if obtained, would have done him any real good. Among the Conservative deputies there was a good deal of alarm at the prospect of a Republic, but it was an alarm which could scarcely have born practical fruit had it not been shared or favoured by Marshal MacMahon. Supposing that M. Thiers after his defeat on the 24th of May, 1873 had pursued a similar policy to that which the Marshal is pursuing now, the hostile majority would speedily have melted away. He might have refused to accept the resignation of his Ministers, or he might have replaced them by others equally devoted to himself. He might then have hurried on the partial elections, and relying on the evidence afforded by them that he possessed the confidence of the country, he might simply have waited until the consciousness of their own weakness brought the Conservatives to see that their best policy was to make friends with the President, and to accept a Conservative Republic. To the carrying out of this policy one thing was wanting. An executive may rightly resist a legislature, provided that it has the country at its back, if only it can resist successfully. But it cannot resist successfully unless it has unity in itself, and with Marshal MacMahon at the head of the army the French Executive would not have had unity in itself. If M. Thiers had offered a passive resistance to the vote before which he retired, the Duke of Broglie would probably have followed it up with a vote of deposition; and if M. Thiers had disregarded this vote and refused to retire until after the electors had been appealed to, Marshal MacMahon, judging from his subsequent conduct, would have executed the decree of the Assembly against the President. Against this certainty it would have been useless for M. Thiers to struggle. With the constituencies to fall back on he might have fought a Parliamentary majority, but the constituencies would have served him nothing when the Parliamentary majority had in its service the master of the legions.

Marshal MacMahon had a second opportunity when he became President. It is conceivable that many timid Conservatives may have distrusted M. Thiers's power to give the Republic that Conservative hue which he maintained it ought to wear. They may have bethought them of former Radical excesses, and asked themselves why the Girondin of 1873 should look to be more fortunate, either as regards his own head or those of his friends, than the Girondins of 1793. But a movement which had on its side a Conservative army under the virtual command of a Conservative President could afford to take a Republican direction, and after the collapse of the Legitimiste last October, it ought to have been clear even to men of ordinary political sagacity that this was the only direction in which movement was possible. If Marshal MacMahon had had the wisdom to reject the dangerous counsels of the Duke of Broglie, and to insist on regarding himself as President of the Republic for the first seven years of its existence, a working Ministerial majority might by his time have been formed in the Chamber which would have been so far in accord with the Republican majority out of doors as to be sure of obtaining a complete ratification of its acts whenever the day of a general election should arrive. The Duke of Broglie could not have resisted an alliance between Marshal MacMahon and the Left Centre. He would simply have resigned office some months earlier than he did resign it. The Conservatives in the Assembly would have regretted their leader, but they would not have espoused his cause after the Chief of the State had disowned it. Instead of this the Marshal became as much an admirer of the personal Septennate as the Duke of Broglie himself. His own position could be no greater under a Provisional Government than under a settled Government; either way the first place was secured to him for seven years. But the Marshal had persuaded himself that, after an interval spent under his rule, the Frenchmen would, by some unexplained process, be better qualified to decide upon their own political future than they are now, and in this conviction he supported the efforts of the Right Centre to found a personal Septennate.

Still fortune was kind, and the Marshal had again an opportunity of learning the late wisdom that sometimes comes by sheer experience of folly. He had pledged himself to the Conservative majority, and the Conservatives kindly released him from all obligations to them by ceasing to be a majority. The Right of the Assembly is now agreed upon nothing but negatives. Each of its sections hates the others only less cordially than it hates all the sections of the Left. The Left, if it had the support, or could even secure the abstention, of Marshal MacMahon, would be in a position to establish the Republic. The Right, even with the support of the Marshal, can establish nothing. Yet to this impracticable combination of impracticable opinions the Marshal so far adheres that he will not hear of the only expedient which could give him real Parliamentary support. If on Thursday General de Cissey had accepted the Casimir Perier proposal, an effective majority would at once have been created. The Marshal would not have lost a single element either of power or dignity which he now possesses; on the contrary, his position as the inevitable and indispensable ruler during the early years of the Republic would have been more assured than ever. Three-fourths of those who would have voted with M. Casimir Perier would have done so with an unexpressed admission that it was the presence of the Marshal at the head of affairs, and the securities for order involved in his presence there, that made the establishment of the Republic possible. Marshal MacMahon has rejected this source of strength, and has chosen to regard himself as invested with an anomalous authority which no one can either label or define. General de Cissey's declaration comes to this, that the one thing needful for France is Marshal MacMahon. Other politicians have gone as far as to hold that Marshal MacMahon is a necessity for France, but the only creed that satisfies the President of the Republic is one which goes on to say that nothing else is necessary. "The Government," say General de Cissey, "do not think the true remedy for the "sufferings of the country would be the actual proclamation of the Republic. . . . The country want you "to give the existing power the necessary strength to "defend and protect itself." By what means General de Cissey has arrived at this interpretation of the wants of the country it is impossible to say; but we may be allowed to suspect that to his soldierly mind the country and his superior officer are identical terms. That the necessary strength to defend an protect himself is what Marshal MacMahon wants is evident. He has advanced a good deal nearer a dictatorship since he first took office, and even since the 20th of November. Or perhaps it may only be that, now that he no longer represents a homogeneous party in the Assembly, the real absolutism of his position is more clearly seen. It would not be fair to say that the Marshal was prepared to disregard the decision of the Assembly, supposing that it had gone in favour of the Casimir Perier proposal, but he must have an extraordinary amount of moral conservatism if he can retain a virtual dictatorship without contracting that contempt for representative bodies which is the characteristic sentiment of dictators, and for which the action of the present Assembly gives so much room. It is probable, however, that this particular temptation will for some time be spared him by the Assembly continuing to reject any proposal to which the Marshal expresses dislike.

SPAIN.

(times' correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, July 30.

"The telegram from the *Cologne Gazette* published in *The Times* of yesterday admits of correction. The conversation between the German Ambassador and the Duc Decazes, of which it purports to give the substance, has not been rendered with strict accuracy. There is good reason to believe that Prince Hohenlohe has in confidential conversation expressed his regret that the measures taken by the French Government for cutting off supplies from the Carlists have not been so far successful. After the details of the execution of Captain Schmidt had become known it was natural that Prince Hohenlohe should point out that Germany was not quite disinterested in the favour shown on the side of France to an insurrection of which the Chiefs execute persons who happen to fall into their hands for no other reason, according to the German view, than because they are Germans. There can be no doubt that this point has been touched upon repeatedly, and also that the eventual despatch of a naval squadron to the coast of Spain has been referred to. Those conversations, however, between the German Ambassador and the Chief of the French Foreign Office were not of a tenour in any way to alter the nature of the existing relations between the two countries. A large proportion of the Paris papers were lately loud in their blame of the facilities granted to the Carlists on the frontier, but it seems as if something had been done to bring about a marked change in their tone. In former days, when such sudden changes of front were observed, it used to be said that "the gentleman in black" had been round to the newspaper offices applying his much dreaded screw. But that was under the Empire, and we are not justified in supposing that anything of the sort goes on under the present improved system. It is remarkable, however, how much the tone is altering. Thus one journal which on Monday evening gave a broad hint that the Prefect of the Basses-Pyrénées was to blame and should be changed, discovered on Wednesday evening that he had multiplied his orders for the close guard of the frontier line, and took the opportunity of coming down upon England. But the most remarkable indication of the change of tone is to be found in a paragraph in the *République Française*, which to night's *Union* quotes with much disgust. The *République*, which has been vehement in blaming the conduct of certain frontier officials, has suddenly become convinced that measures are being taken to put an end to the impunity the Carlists have hitherto enjoyed in their tamagression of the boundary. The passage is as follows:—

"The Government of the President of the Republic has quite recently removed some of its agents who were known to have leanings towards the Carlists. It has, moreover, enjoined a more rigorous surveillance, not only on the line of our frontiers, but in our ports of embarcation. The Government is wise in acting thus, for it defies the reproach which might be addressed to it at Brussels of having violated the principle of non-intervention, and it consequently baffles all the calculations which have been made in Germany to justify some kind of interference in Spanish affairs."

Under the heading of "General Cabrera, Conde de Morella," the *Gazette de France* publishes the following curious Carlist letter, which may be taken to define the present position of that celebrated guerilla chief relative to a cause of which he was once a foremost supporter, but with which he now appears thoroughly disgusted, not without good reason: